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Weather

Cloudy and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.1 and the minimum 72.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.9 and 75.9.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. McKinley, 9 p.m. tomorrow.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, July 27.

FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Chambord, 7 a.m. tomorrow.

Peking Day By Day

BY "QUI VIVE"

Peking, July 18.—"The end is justified by the means," would appear to be the battle cry of the Peking politicians who are striving might and main to bring some order out of the present chaotic situation. The leading spirit, none other than Mr. Wang Keh-min, the newly appointed Acting Minister of Finance, is leaving no possible stone unturned, a stone which might conceal a few metaphorical Taels, Candareens and Cash.

In other words, he has apparently donned the long gaudy robes of the magician, and is extracting shining silver sycee, where only dun colored "miao" grew before. In times past we were accustomed to believe that it was impossible to "extract blood from a turnip," but Mr. Wang has attempted to explode that as a fallacy, by showing several new avenues of revenue, which had occurred to no one else before.

The first of these measures, which, after all, is only a makeshift, but may help to tide the government over the present financial crisis, is to impose a special tax of $1 on every salt export permit issued. He believes that the sizeable total of $8,000,000 annually may be achieved in this manner.

By adopting the most modern methods of salt production, and conserving energy in transportation, he believes that the Tsingtau salt fields can be made to produce an additional $400,000 annually and that by transporting this salt from Luhsien to Huaihsien another $3,000,000 may be realised.

All this talk of "dormant" millions is a bit staggering to the ordinary dub like myself who cannot keep a budget successfully, but every man to his job. There is another old saw about not counting unhatched chickens. If the foregoing financial discoveries were not sufficient, rumor is rife that Mr. Wang has evolved a plan for the conclusion of the long drawn out negotiations which have been in progress for the liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

After the Peace of Versailles was concluded, Germany and China also signed a peace pact, but at that time no indemnities were paid by Germany for Chinese losses sustained as a result of the war, owing to the counter-claims arising out of the liquidation of the German Bank.

Something more than a year ago a settlement was almost reached, but the Minister of Education—who was aided, abetted, and even forcibly coerced by the organised student body—refused to give his sanction, unless the funds so obtained were "earmarked" for educational purposes. An impasse ensued because General Liu En-yuan, who was Minister of Finance at that time, refused point blank to consent to any such arrangement, which he believed was virtually the usurpation of his perogatives.

As a result nothing was accomplished and the claims and counter claims remained in the same position as before. Now, however, Mr. Wang Keh-min, realising that here was a juicy financial oyster that must be opened, immediately got in touch with the "powers that be" and hopes to extract sums variously estimated from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, which when all is said and done is not to be sneezed at.

The same Chinese rumor monger who was responsible for the foregoing announcement believes that Mr. Wang Keh-min was induced to consent to several notable reductions in the original Chinese indemnity bill in order to secure the cash in hand before entering office tomorrow. It has even been hinted that there was considerable "finageling" on both sides, and that when the full facts become known, it will appear that Germany won a decisive financial victory, which would not have been nearly as great if both sides had spent more precious time in haggling over the details.

* * *

"Out in the cold world!
Out in the street.
Begging a penny, from
Each one I meet.
Hungry, and sadly and homeless
I roam, seeking a shelter
Yet finding none"——

It sounds like the "Beggar's Lament," yet when it is translated back into Chinese, and sung with heartbreaking anguish it sounds like the wail of lost spirits. Bad enough when it is a solo, but when reproduced by some 1,300 soloists together, each singing his own version, it would melt the heart of jade—almost.

But, that is the lament, or something very much like it, which has been soaring up from the Coal Hill entrance to the Forbidden City for the past three days, when His Imperial Highness, the youthful and vitrolic Boy Emperor, took matters in his own hands, and, "fired, discharged, sacked and expelled" 1,300 Eunuchs who had had life jobs in and around the Imperial Palace.

Shades of Scherhadze, Ali Baba, and all the other Ladies and

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C.V. STEIN IS ARRESTED BY CHINESE AT MUKDEN

Wanted For Alleged Big Gun-Running Deal

CONSUL HELPS

Captain Kearney Is Still At Liberty

C. V. Stein, owner of "Shanghai Sports," a weekly sporting magazine, and now an advisor to Chang Tso-lin, was arrested at Mukden yesterday morning on charges of importing arms and ammunition to China.

Mr. Stein was arrested by the Chinese authorities upon the request of Mr. Eli Taylor, Vice-Consul in Charge, who had been requested, through Consul-General Cunningham, to have Stein arrested on the warrant issued by District Attorney Husar.

Mr. Taylor notified U. S. Marshal Thurston Porter yesterday morning that Stein had been apprehended and a deputy marshal immediately left for Mukden by train to bring him to Shanghai for trial.

Mr. Stein has been acting as an advisor to Chang Tso-lin, and is alleged to have made an arms deal with the Manchurian warlord that reached $3,000,000.

Capt. L. D. Kearney, who is also wanted by the American authorities on similar charges, is still at liberty. He is supposedly in hiding in the vicinity of Hangchow, although Civil Governor Wang is understood to have declared that Kearney is not under his protection.

PEKING PRESS OPINION

Peking, July 18.—In connection with the Shanghai gun-running deal, the Shihpao says that according to the reports of the Shantung officials about the Lincheng bandit hold-up, the bandits used certain Russian rifles, which must have been purchased from Russian refugees or from other foreign sources. Hence, according to the views of the Shihpao, the mere establishment of an international railway force under foreign officers will merely give employment to some unemployed foreigners; but it will not and cannot suppress the bandits or even alleviate the bandit dangers in those bandit-infested districts, and it claims that the best way to prevent any repetition of the unfortunate Lincheng incident is for all foreign authorities in China to co-operate with the Chinese officials to prevent arms smuggling into China. Owing to extra-territoriality, China can do nothing effective without foreign co-operation in the suppression of gun-running deals.

CHANG KNOWS NOTHING

Peking, July 18.—Advices from Mukden say that in connection with the Shanghai arms smuggling deal, Marshal Chang Tso-lin issued an official statement denying any knowledge about the business of Mr. Stein. But in the statement, the Mukden warlord acknowledged the fact that some months ago, certain foreign merchants called at the headquarters of the army reorganisation of Manchuria for the purpose of selling rifles and field pieces to the Fengtien army and consequently, a draft agreement was drafted by the parties, amounting to a couple of million dollars. The statement concludes by saying that the said foreign merchants could not produce their arms and for precautionary sake, the Chinese authorities refused to hand over the purchase money without seeing the firearms. The draft agreement was subsequently cancelled by consent of the two parties. Furthermore, the Fengtien administration denies the rumour that Mr. Stein has been employed as an advisor to Marshal Chang or to the headquarters of the army reorganisation board in Mukden and that the Chinese authorities do not know his whereabout. According to further information, a renewal of the threatened Chihli-Fengtien civil war was prevented this spring chiefly due to the cancellation of the above-mentioned arms deal otherwise the Chinese

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Mrs. Kitty Ren Is Awarded Tls. 4,000 From American Drug Co. In Shampoo Case

Judge Lobingier Decides Her Hair Fell Out And Became Discolored Through Use Of Negligently Manufactured Mixture

Mrs. Kitty Ren, the American wife of a well known Chinese business man, was awarded Tls. 4,000 damages from the American Drug Company in the suit in which she asked Tls. 20,000 damages for alleged loss of her hair through using a shampoo put on the market by the drug company in a decision handed down in the United States Court for China by Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier yesterday.

Mrs. Ren charged that she purchased a bottle of shampoo from the drug company which, when she applied it to her head, so burned her hair and scalp that a large portion of her hair fell out and that remaining was streaky and discolored. Considerable expert evidence was introduced and the trial was marked by a unique experiment when Mr. H. Scholten, manager of the company, shampooed himself with a similar liquid while testifyng for the defense.

Judge Lobingier's 23 page decision, one of the most voluminous ever handed down in Shanghai, was as follows:

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1.—Evidence. No unfavorable inference may be drawn from a party's exercise of a legal right.

2.—Id.: Objections must ordinarily be made before answer and a motion to strike without having objected, comes too late.

3.—Id.: Id. Waiver. Objections are waived by producing evidence like that objected to.

4.—Id.: Expert Witnesses. Evidence found insufficient to show that the physician in question based his opinion partly on the history of the case.

5.—Id.: The Burden of Proving contributory negligence rests ordinarily upon defendant.

6.—Pleading: Contributory Negligence cannot be proved under a general denial.

7.—Negligence: Evidence reviewed and found sufficient to show that defendant had negligently manufactured and sold the mixture which caused the loss and discoloration of plaintiff's hair.

8.—Id.: Damages in such a case may be awarded for physical pain, mental suffering and, especially, for personal disfigurement.

9.—Id.: Evidence of such damage need not be of the same character as that required in order to show pecuniary loss.

Messrs. Schuhl and Schoenfeld, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Haskell and Moss for defendant.

The complaint in this cause alleges.

"2.—That the Defendant is engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in medicines, chemicals and drugs.

3.—That during June 1922, the Defendant had manufactured and had placed on sale to the public in Shanghai, China, a concoction or bottled mixture known as 'American Drug Cocoanut Shampoo' for use on the head of human beings.

4.—That the said mixture was held out to the public as being beneficial to the hair and scalp and its use was free from any deleterious effect.

5.—That during June 1922, the Plaintiff purchased a bottle of the said medicine and used the same according to the directions accompanying the same, and as a result was severely burned and injured on the scalp. The hair was permanently injured, its natural color destroyed and turned grey.

6.—As a result of the above injuries caused by the use of Defendant's mixture, the Plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of Tls. 20,000."

The first three paragraphs above quoted are, in substance admitted by the answer and it is not questioned that plaintiff purchased the bottle as alleged, but the injury and damage are denied and it is further averred that the representation of beneficial result.

"was only made upon the condition that the said mixture was used according to the directions."

In her testimony, after stating that she applied the shampoo according to directions, plaintiff described the consequences as follows:

"Immediately upon this I had a stinging sensation in the head as though one thousand hot needles were penetrating the

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TOKIO'S ENVOY WARNS PEKING ABOUT BOYCOTT

Hints "Result May Be Deplorable For China"

Peking, July 18.—The following statement by the new Japanese Minister has been handed to Reuter's Agency:

Having devoted the twenty odd years of my service in the Government almost exclusively to the study of problems of the Far East, especially of China, it naturally affords me the greatest pleasure to represent my country at Peking which possesses for me such delightful associations and where I have so many friends and acquaintances.

In regard to China, it had been Japan's settled policy constantly to endeavor to promote relations of good nighborliness between the two nations, to advance their mutual interests and in co-operation with the other Powers concerned to contribute to the peace and happiness of China and her people in general. I cannot help feeling the most profound sympathy for the Chinese people for the incessant intetnal strife to which they have been subjected ever since the revolution of 1912, and I sincerely wish and hope for a speedy pacification of the entire land and the re-establishment of a united government. While it is much to be regretted that there are so many questions calling for settlement between our two nations which have not yet been adjusted, it is my intention to be guided by a spirit of sincerity, as well as propriety and necessity under given circumstances, in my efforts to dispose of questions whether of common international interest or of especial concern to China and Japan.

The anti-Japanese agitation now intensely being carried on in so many parts of China is especially to be regretted, and I cannot but express my hope that the Chinese authorities, both central and local, may take measures best calculated to put a speedy end to this pernicious movement. It would appear to me that the boycott agitation, not having the support of the best elements of China and not all of the people of the localities affected being in sympathy with it, will die a natural death at no distant date. Should it prove, however, to be the case, as is repeatedly reported, that politicians and even officials are involved in the movement and they either incite or at least connive at acts of lawlessness against Japanese interests, the whole matter would assume an aspect highly deplorable for China.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the people of China may realise that the nation is at this juncture confronted with a situation bristling with difficulties of very grave nature both internally and in its relations with other nations, and that that relaisation may lead to their real efforts resulting in the rehabilitation of a nation so justly proud of its great past.

Convicted Men Enter Appeals

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, July 20.—It is understood that the five persons sentenced to death in connection with a conspiracy to kill British officials are appealing. The proceedings against two of the accused previously sentenced have been quashed.

Lu Yung-Hsiang, Director Of Military Rehabilitation

BIRTH CONTROL ADVOCATE WINS SUIT IN LONDON

Dr. Marie Stopes Libeled By Publishers, Court Holds

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—The Appeal Court today gave its decision in the appeal by Dr. Marie Stopes against the verdict in the action she brought against Dr. Sutherland and the publishers, Messrs. Harding and More, for an alleged libel in Dr. Sutherland's book, "Birth Control," which, referring to her birth control clinic in London, expressed surprise that the Home Secretary tolerated "a monstrous campaign for experimenting with the poor," and declared that Charles Bradlaugh was imprisoned for a less serious crime.

The Court allowed the appeal with costs. Judgment was entered for Dr. Stopes for £100 with half the taxed costs of the action.

It will be remembered that the jury found that the words were defamatory, although true in substance and fact, and not fair comment. The Lord Chief Justice said that, as the jury found that the words were true in substance and fact, it was impossible for him to depart from the ordinary rule, and therefore gave judgement for the defendants with costs.

Haig Puts Wreath On The Cenotaph

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—Field-Marshal Earl Haig today laid a wreath of Flander's poppies on the Cenotaph at the Whitehall on behalf of the British Empire Service League in memory of their fallen comrades. All the delegates to the Conference of the League were present.

To Give Decorations To Those Who Tamed Bandits

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, July 20.—The Kuowuyuan announces that General Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung, on July 18 applied to the Kuowuyuan for decorating with orders Mr. Roy Anderson, Lieutenant-General Wang Yung-chung, General Cheng Tiao-yuan, Pacification Commissioner of Hsuchow, Mr. Wen Shih-chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu, and eight other gentlemen residing in the district of Lincheng for the great services they have rendered towards the settlement of the Lincheng case.

DR. FRANK CRANE TO BE SPEAKER AT ROTARY CLUB

Rise Of The Modern Business Man" To Be Subject Of Talk

Dr. Frank Crane, noted American editor and writer, will speak before the Shanghai Rotary Club at its tiffin meeting next Thursday, taking as his subject "The Rise of the Modern Business Man." The place of the meeting will be announced later.

Dr. Crane is now in Peking, where he is visiting with Mrs. Crane and his daughter and nephew. This is the last lap of a Far Eastern tour during which Dr. Crane visited Japan and China. He recently was entertained by General Chi Shih-yuan, the Military Governor of this province, at Nanking.

Dr. Crane, who writes editorials for about a hundred newspapers in America and whose daily comment is also published in England and on the continent, was previously a clergyman. In 1909 he began syndicating editorials which soon grew to be among the most popular features in American newspapers. Dr. Crane is 62 years old and has written many books, the most notable of which are the collection entitled "Four Hundred Four Minute Essays."

Harding Leaves On Return Trip

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Seward, Alaska, July 20.—President Harding and his party left here on board the transport Henderson today for the return trip to the United States.

The party will visit three more Alaskan cities before leaving the territory—Ketchikan, Cordova and Sitka. His first speech to be delivered on the mainland will be before Canadian 'cousins' at Vancouver, B. C.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Aboard Transport Henderson At Sea, July 21.—It is the concensus of opinion of the presidential party upon the conclusion of the visit to Alaska that the territory will gradually develop but that no sensational boom can be expected as a result of President Harding's visit.

After visiting Cordova and Sitka the transport will return South. It is expected to reach Vancouver on July 26.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 20.—In the course of an address here President Harding said Mrs. Harding is worn out from the numerous hospitalities extended and is confined to bed.

"FOREIGNERS CANNOT SETTLE CHINA'S BIG PROBLEMS," SAYS LU

Says Intervention Would Cause Greater Chaos

S'HAI LOOMS BIG

This City May Be Center Of Chinese Government

By Jabin Hsu

SINCE the departure from Peking of Li Yuan-hung, president, and Chang Shao-tseng, Premier, for Tientsin, Peking has been without an executive head. The tottering cabinet presided over by the Minister of Interior, Kao Ling-wei, has made desperate attempts to strengthen itself by giving Wellington Koo the foreign portfolio and appointing Wang Ko-min as Minister of Finance, but their acceptance is highly problematical. Wang is opposed by the financial interests in the country, as his assumption of office would mean gloom for the Bank of China, which will be dragged into politics the moment Wang accepts because of his close connection with the bank, Wang being governor of the premier Chinese financial institution. Koo has been warned by the best of his friends to look before he leaps.

Significant in the whole political upheaval is the departure from the capital of over 400 Parliamentarians. Of these half have come to Shanghai and more are coming every day. Several preliminary and one formal meeting have already been held at which they repudiated the authority of the Peking Government by the issuance of two manifestoes, one addressed to the people and the other to the foreign powers.

The political center of the country has been shifted from Peking and, at present, it looks as if Shanghai is destined to play an important part in the re-birth of the nation. There we have the best means of communications and geographically we occupy a very centrally located position. In view of the fact that two domestic confabs have been held here with a measurable amount of success in the course of the last 12 years, Shanghai offers the best argument, perhaps, for another parley or get-together for the leaders to turn a new leaf in the history of China's political strife.

LU HOLDS KEY

The shifting of the political storm center of the Republic creates a unique position for the man who controls Shanghai and vicinity, General Lu Yung-hsiang. For it is he today that, more or less, holds the key to the situation, especially when we consider that he not only rules over the entire Province of Chekiang and a large strip from each of the two provinces of Kiangsu and Fukien, but also has ardent supporters in Manchuria, Southwest China as well as among the followers of the Li Yuan-hung administration.

Realising the far reaching effects that his words and deeds would have on the situation, I journeyed down to Hangchow to interview him. I called at his Yamen Thursday morning at 8 o'clock with the hope that I might precede all other guests, of whom he receives many these days. But there was already a Parliamentarian in his reception room chatting with him freely on the "ups and downs" of the Republic. The long-winded visitor kept it up for over an hour during which I was comfortably seated in an adjourning room, chatting with General Ho Kuo-kwa, Chief of the Secretariat, on spiritism and poetry.

The zero hour came. The solon bade his adieu with a look of satisfaction. The heels of the two orderlies clicked and I was ushered into the spacious but simple reception room of the Chekiang Tupan. He met me at the door with a broad smile and a courteous bow. Well-groomed and graceful in movements he greeted me and expressed regret that my predecessor had taken up so much time.

Unmindful of the weather and the family tree which are perhaps essential to all visits between Chinese, I plunged right into business and asked him, as all newspaper correspondents would, what he thought of the political situation.

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

"The period is merely transitory and no one needs to be excited over the situation," General Lu asserted. "At present, the atmosphere is ringing with the advocacy of international interference with our communications system and finance, but I doubt if this will even be practical.

"The foreign residents in China might favor international control on account of the recent Lincheng affair, but I am sure their governments as well as their own people at home would oppose it. International or foreign intervention has never been successful in any other country and any such movement in China would simply lead to more chaos in the country and serious rivalry, if not another great war, among the powers participating.

"China must work out her own salvation and I am not at all pessimistic about the present situation. Transitory periods like the one at present are bound to upset the national life of a country and when we consider the youth of the Republic, one need not be alarmed at the extraordinary circumstances that have been created.

"Moreover from the viewpoint of the various foreign nations, it does not pay to take any steps which might be interpreted as intervention. For the best asset of the powers in China is the goodwill of our teeming millions and when this is sacrificed—and sacrificed it must if they are to interfere with our own affairs—their established trade relation here will cease to exist. Just stop to consider the heavy responsibilities placed on the shoulders of their own people if any movement of in-

HIGH LIGHTS

BY GEN. LU YUNG-HSIANG

1—Foreign control of China's railways and finance is impractical and would lead to serious dissension among the participating powers.

2—Although foreign residents in China might favor intervention as a result of the Lincheng affair, the home governments and the people of the foreign powers would abhor such a suggestion in view of the heavy responsibilities involved.

3—Peking's political atmosphere is poisonous and good men in officialdom are quickly destroyed.

4—Nanyuan might be used for the new capital with advantage. Undeveloped lands might also be considered for the seat of government.

5—An Administrative Council to function as the highest executive authority of the nation can only be a temporary measure. A system where the power is centralised with the national government should be adopted.

6—Parliament should be free to function and plan what course the nation should take.

7—Interchange of news about the records of Parliamentarians will tend to keep the members straight.

8—Marshal Tuan was never a member of the Anfu Club, which was but a social organisation without any Constitution or platform. It was not a political party and it is now defunct.

9—Despite activities of former adherents of the Anfu Club, Marshal Tuan does not consider the time yet ripe for him to re-appear on the political stage.

tervention is actually carried out! They have nothing to gain and everything to lose. So I truly believe that no such threat could be carried out."

FREEDOM FOR SOLONS

Asked whether Parliament would definitely settle in Shanghai and proceed with the enactment of the Constitution, General Lu said that Parliament is free to hold its sessions anywhere it pleases in accordance with the Provisional Constitution and to map out what course the nation should take.

"For the present, Shanghai appears to be the most convenient place for the Parliamentarians to sit, being free from any coercion or political influence," continued General Lu. "The legislators will be given proper protection and are at liberty to make laws according to the dictates of their consciences. A quorum will be secured; over 200 are sure to come to Shanghai and as the sessions are called, I am sure more will come. The solons are well-taken care of financially as the several provinces which are sympathetic with the Constitutional movement have pledged themselves to see that the regular allowances are given."

General Lu affirmed that a large number of Parliamentarians, over 70, had seen him since the fall of the Li Yuan-hung administration but he re-iterated his stand that the Legislative Body of the Nation should be free from any political influence and should be given all facilities to develop its own individuality and to be as representative of its people as it possibly can.

I told General Lu of my interview with Mr. Tang Shao-yi, in which the Southern statesman advocated the erection of a capital above the Hangchow Bay and the organisation of an Administrative Council to function as the highest administrative body of the nation. To neither, however, General Lu gave his approval.

"I know Mr. Tang well," said he. "When he was Governor-General of Manchuria, I was there as a military officer. So I know something about his political ideals. Mr. Tang had in his mind a place near Haining for the seat of government, and his suggestion is favored by a large number of people here. But I personally do not consider this as a suitable place for the national capital on account of its close proximity to the sea. In case of diplomatic difficulties, it would be most embarrassing for the government if a demonstration is made by a foreign fleet in its vicinity.

PEKING CONDEMNED

"Of course, Peking is absolutely unfit for that purpose, now, because its political atmosphere is such as would destroy any that may become involved in politics. The forces at work are so corrupt that honest men have no place in the government.

"I think Nanyuan (now used as the Government aerodrome outside of Yungtingmen, Peking) might be used for the capital with advantage if a modern city is planned out of it. Here, at least, we have no deteriorating or degrading traditions of the old mandarins and no commercial or industrial interests nor social and amusement attractions to hamper the work of the administrative officers and legislative representatives. I suggest Nanyuan because it would be a comparatively easy matter to remodel it for a capital without too much further foundation work.

"However, a new start might be made for a seat of government in places like Mongolia or some other undeveloped tract of land where opportunities could be offered to a lot of workmen and idle hands to build up a modern, sanitary city. As to location, one might say some district in Honan would serve best for that purpose, because it is so centrally located.

"Mr. Tang's idea of an Administrative Council is excellent to bridge over the present difficulties, but it can only be a temporary measure and not a permanent one. Look at the squabble in Peking! It was caused by one man's ambition. If, as Mr. Tang advocates, we are to have 22 administrative councillors to guide the destiny of the nation, each of whom is to sit as the chairman for one year by rotation, we will have unending struggle for supremacy both for the elections in the provinces and in the council itself. It would offer Parliament more opportunities for filibustering while real administrative obligations might be left neglected.

NO EXECUTIVE ORGAN

"At present we have no political machinery to carry out the administrative functions. The Administrative Council would be one kind of machinery. Whether this is the right kind is questionable."

"But if we resort to the system of having a president with a responsible cabinet, don't you think that all presidents hereafter will be militarists?" I querried.

"Ah! That need not be so" he responded, "if a provision is made in the Constitution that no military officer, either in active service or retired for less than a certain number of years, shall be allowed to offer himself as a candidate for the presidency. The moment this is expressly provided for in the Constitution, you get over the difficulty immediately. Then perhaps some of our friends would not be so anxious to join the army, while the struggles for supremacy among militarists by abusing their armies might be eliminated."

Here I expressed the general disappointment of the people with Parliament in its failure to do something constructive during the last 12 years and suggested that the white light of publicity might be utilised to "keep tag" on the solons. In America, the Congressman from each district is closely watched by his constituents. His record is always at their disposal. Every move that he makes is recorded and how he votes on political issues is broadcasted throughout his district. I suggested that this means of control by the people might also be used here with advantage.

To this General Lu smilingly agreed and remarked that the interchange of news about the records of Parliamentarians is of political importance and would at the same time enable the Parliamentarians to practice what they preach.

THE AN FU CLUB

Recent despatches, from North China indicate that there has been a great deal of political activity among the members of the Anfu Club. So I asked General Lu whether there was any attempt being made to reorganise the club for political purposes.

"The Anfu Club was never a political party," replied the Chekiang Tupan. "It had no constitution, no platform, no real organisation. It was merely a social club and owed its name to the alleyway, Anfu Hutung, in which it was located. It had two objects: one to overthrow Feng Kuo-chang, who functioned as the President after Li Yuan-hung was forced to quit office and the other was to elect Hsu Shih-chang as president. It accomplished its objects and is now defunct.

"General Hsu Shu-tseng was the moving spirit in the organisation with General Wang Yi-tang as his campaign manager and Tseng Yu-tsing, then Minister of Communications, as treasurer. It was they who manoevered the whole affair. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was never in the club, although he acquiesced in the doings of General Hsu, which led to the popular belief that he was piloting the movement.

"It is true that in the present crisis, a large number of his adherents and even some of his rivals and opponents are looking to Marshal Tuan to participate in the attempt to solve the national difficulties, but neither Tuan himself nor I consider the time yet opportune for him to do so."

VISITS HANKOW

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 18.—Mr. Glenn Babb formerly Managing Editor of the Japan Advertiser and correspondent for the Public Ledger Syndicate in Tokio, visited Hankow on a general tour in China. He left for Shanghai yesterday where he has to attend to an urgent matter of which he originally intended to make an extended to north China and Peking.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

Charged with snatching a jewelled ornament from a woman on the street, Tsu Lai-sung stood in the dock at the Mixed Court and railed spitefully at the ways of justice.

Yes, he had pawned the article at a certain pawnshop for $40, but what had that to do with his being brought to court. He had not stolen the article. He was an honest hawker, as many reliable witnesses could be found to testify, and kept a stand at the mouth of an alleyway near where the woman was robbed. Another man entirely had done the snatching. When the woman raised the alarm the man fled and threw the ornament down. Was it Tsu's fault if the pesky thing had landed in one of his baskets? Why should he be dragged into the affair?

The Court considered Tsu's case carefully, not overlooking the fact that he had seven previous convictions standing against him, and decided that about three years out of range of flying ornaments would be about the ticket.

SLIGHT MISCALCULATION

Found prowling about the compound of a residence on North Szechuen Road, Zung Vang-ching stated to his captors that he had come there looking for his friend Li. The head of the home doubted the statement but, nevertheless, started to make inquiry among the household staff to discover if there were anyone named Li on the payroll.

While the investigator's attention was thus distracted Zung made a flying break for freedom, aiming at a window. The only miscalculation in his plan lay in the fact that he failed to note the stout screen in front of the exit, which retarded the fitting one considerably. He appeared somewhat shaken when extricated, the householder's confidence in the story being in a similar condition.

This much having been placed on record, the Court ordered Zung reconsigned to a cell for a week while discreet inquiries are made into his past life.

A LAMENTABLE LAPSE

Sub-Inspector Dunne, walking along Fokien Road, chanced to pass the doorway at No. 52 just as a coolie with a packet under his arm made his exit from that address. Taking one glance at the officer, the departee did a lightning right-about and scooted back indoors. The Sub-Inspector thought the occurrence worth looking into and cornering the coolie inside he held an inquiry. The packet, it developed, contained ten tins of opium, while the coolie's belt and waistcoat yielded up two more packages of the raw drug and an additional 50 small tins.

Of course it was not the sight of the officer which drove the defendant to cover. He had no qualms of conscience. Because why? Because he didn't know what was in any of the tins or packages he was carrying. They had been given him for delivery by an old man whom he had never met before and whose name and address had now escaped his memory. The Court agreed that it was regrettable the coolie could not produce the old man who had employed him and sorrowfully informed the defendant that he could pay the clerk $60 or give the Municipality the equivalent in time, the rate of exchange being $2 per diem.

Overseas Students Given Send-Off By Mr. Yang Tcheng

A dinner was given last night at the Union Club by Mr. Yang Tcheng, former Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, in honor of the graduates of the Commercial College of the Chi-Nan Institute who are leaving for their Java homes shortly. Mr. Yang urged the students to revise their educational system in the Dutch East Indies when they return and asked them to develop their commercial and industrial interests in the islands rather than to play politics.

Mr. Chao Hou-sen, president of the Institute, gave a lengthy description of the history of his college and showed how it had grown from a body of seven overseas Chinese students to a strong organisation of over 600 scholars, over 100 of whom had graduated. Dr. T. H. Lee, president of the Overseas Chinese Association, also spoke.

Among the guests present were Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai; Mr. Yao Wen-fu, Customs Superintendent; Mr. Barnes Moss, Mr. Sidney Moss, Mr. Roland Haskell, Mr. S. K. Chen, Mr. N. T. Yang, Mr. Hsu Tsiu-yung and others.

C. V. Stein Is Arrested By Chinese At Mukden

(Continued from Page 1)

situation would be in a different condition today. For the sake of domestic peace in China, which affects both foreigners and Chinese, the energetic actions of the American authorities in dealing with those alleged gun-running culprits in Shanghai are highly welcomed by the Chinese people, especially the commercial and well-to-do classes, and the opinion is being expressed in responsible official circles that the officials of other Powers in this country will adopt similar tactics to deal with their own nationals in case any of them dares to engage in this illegal trade to the immense detriment of the Chinese.

Chihlites Buy Italian Arms In Shanhaikwan

Tientsin, July 20.—The Italian arms stored up in Shanhaikwan which auount to several tens of millions of rounds of ammunition have been purchased by the Chihli party and the whole shipment has been transported to Tientsin. Certain foreign legations are expected to protest against the deal as it is calculated to prolong the internal strife in China.

Wu Buying Poison Gas For Warfare

Mukden, July 20.—The American correspondent of the Tung Pao Newspaper published here reports that Wu Pei-fu is having several agents in the United States trying to purchase poison gas for the impending warfare. But negotiations have been suspended on account of the disclosure of the proposed deal by the press.

Certificates And Appointments Are To Be Re-graded

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 18.—The Bureau of Merits has submitted a scheme which has been approved by the Cabinet for an increase in the fees for certificates of appointment and decorations, the new scale to go into effect on August 1. The certificate for special grade appointment (ie., minister of state) will be $40, for selected grade $30, and for recommended grade $20, while the patents for selected grade and recommended grade will cost $35 and $25 respectively. Certificates for those who pass the civil examination for higher posts such as senior and junior clerks without probation will cost $15, and certificates for those who pass the ordinary civil examination will cost $20. $50 is to be the price of a certificate to the holder of an Order of Merit, while patents for Chiaho decorations will be charged as follows: 1st class $10, 2nd $8, 3rd and 4th $6, 5th and 6th $4, and 7th, 8th and 9th $2. For the Pao Kwan decoration the fee will be $4 additional. Six dollars is to be paid for official recognition by presidential mandate, and $4 for recognition by chihling mandate. Manchu princes and nobility will be called upon to pay for patents of orders from $100 in the case of princes diminishing according the various scales of rank from $4 to $6.

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Peking
Day By Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Gentlemen in the Thousand and One Nights!

With one fell swoop, the young ex-Monarch committed a sin against tradition which was irrevocable, irretrievable, and, if you like—inevitable. The eunuch system in China has existed ever since Old Man Dragon, "Connubial Felicity" poked his head above the wavelets of the China Sea, waddled ashore, and decided to settle along the fertile plains. In other words the system is as old as China itself, and now with the march of civilisation, it has been cast aside.

* * *

The edict came on Sunday afternoon, and when the Eunuchs were informed of the Emperor's decision, they were distressed, dismayed and dumfounded. The Local No. 1 of the Eunuchs serving as Kitchen Police, refused to obey, stating that they had been hired for life, and no one—not even the Emperor himself—could discharge them.

Brave lads! They immediately became the self-appointed spokesmen of the crowd and went in a body to see Mrs. Kuang Hsu and Mrs. Tung Chih, two of the imperial concubines, and told their troubles.

The old dowagers sympathised most heartily with their lifelong friends, and told them that the Boy was only a headstrong youth, and said the Eunuchs were not to worry.

But the youth in question, who not only has a mind but also a will of his own, became very wrathy over the subject, particularly when he found out that several exceedingly precious gold and silver drinking mugs had mysteriously disappeared, valued (for purposes of publication), at two or three million dollars.

Taking Mrs. Emperor No. 1 and Mrs. Emperor No. 2, he "up and quit the palace flat" and hied him with all possible speed to the palace of his father, Prince Tsai Feng, not far distant from the historic Drum Tower.

Now the fat was in the fire! With the present unsettled political situation in Peking, anything might happen, if the Ex-Emperor decided to take matters in his own hands in this unseemly fashion. Although the old monarchist party is supposedly deader than the buried egg, nevertheless, the present moment is not one to take any undue chances.

The thumb screws, (metaphorical of course), were turned on the old dowagers, and they were informed that unless the Emperor was coerced back into his proper bailiwick immediately, dire things would happen, and suddenly. Generals Shou Ying and Wang Huei-ching of The Imperial Guard were immediately dispatched with prayers and supplications, in the endeavor to make his Imperial Highness see the error of his ways, and to "come back, when all would be forgiven."

Unfortunately, or fortunately, depending entirely upon the individual point of view, their expostulations only added further oil to the flames, and the Boy Monarch sent the Generals packing back with the ultimatum that until the Eunuchs were ordered to go, "lock, stock and barrel," he would not think of returning.

* * *

After all an Emperor is an Emperor—even in China under the present Republican form of government—so in order to remove the exterraneous pressure which was exceedingly uncomfortable, the aforementioned dowagers agreed to his proposals and reluctantly surrended their perogatives, and told the spokesman of Local No. 1 that all bets were off, and that they must pack up their kits and hie themselves forth into the highways and byways looking for other employment.

The die had been cast. Rejoicing that he had obtained his own way, the youthful scion of the Imperial House of Manchu returned to his diggings, and relented sufficiently to give each of his former servants a handsome bonus, depending upon his previous length of servitude, and a free ticket home.

Those in the know say that there were about 25 Eunuchs left, who because of their age are kept on as pensioners, and who will instruct the new servants in the duties of sweeping up the palace.

But day and night the errie dirge wafts its way heavenward from the neighborhood of Coal Hill, where the various miscellany collected throughout a lifetime, is unceremoniously packed aboard trundling Peking carts, which creakingly went their way to the railway stations, followed by their weeping owners. It is a hard life! For a Eunuch out of a job!

Trevessa's Crew Sails For Home

(Reuter's Service)

Port Louis, July 20.—The crew of the Trevessa departed for home today on board the Goorkha. A local fund for the widows and survivors closed at 17,000.

French Wireless—Views And News

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 20.—General Gouraud has been appointed Military Governor of Paris in succession to General Berdoulat.

On the occasion of the National Fete the President granted 4,690 amnesties, total or partial remission of punishment or commutation. The communist, Marty, was amongst those included in the amnesty.

The Italian Ambassador in Paris, the Commander and the staff of the Italian naval training-ship Parucci, and the professors and pupils of the Imperial Institute of Commerce at Genoa were the guests at a reception at the Palais de la Bourse at Marseilles, given by the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce. The President of the Chamber spoke on the fraternity of the two countries which had been drawn closer by the struggles which they had sustained together. The Italian Ambassador insisted on the necessity of strengthening the commercial relations between France and Italy.

For reasons of economy there will be no large manoeuvres in 1923. A certain number of large units will be assembled in instruction camps to carry out musketry courses and field training. Smaller units will carry out exercises outside the camps.

The national and international gymnastique competition of the Federation Gymnastique et Sportive des Patronages de France will be held on Saturday and Sunday. The championships of France will be decided at this meeting. Twenty-eight thousand gymnasts from all parts of France and a certain number from foreign countries will take part in the competitions.

There are no acts of sabotage to report in the Ruhr. Germans are more and more making use of the Regie trains and the Regie has had to increase its traffic considerably. The lack of money is considerably impeding commercial transactions. The municipalities and the banks are considering the creation of auxiliary currency. At Duisburg the "Barmer Bank" is issuing notes. Negotiations have been resumed for the increase of wages. It is understood that according to the terms of an agreement reached between the employers and workers in the Essen metal industry wages will be increaseed according to age to from 21,000 to 24,000 marks an hour. Miners who are at present receiving wages of 152,000 marks a day will see their wages increased to 200,000 marks a day.

The Directing Committee of the telegraphic service between Great Britain, France and Italy is meeting at the London office.

The League of Nations has proposed unanimously a Universal Telegraphic and Wireless Conference to be held during the first six months of 1924.

An article published in the Matin shows the progress that has been made in the pacification of Morocco. In the course of the spring campaign the pocket of insurgents in the Taza region was reduced in three places and the results allow of the forecast that the operations will end in the autumn.

U. S. Not Bound To Defend Concessions

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 20.—The State Department, replying to inquiry as to the Government's commitments in connection with the Chester concession, denies that the concessionnaires have received moral or political assurances that in the event of dispute the American Government is bound to defend the validity of the concession. The letter says that the Department has not received an authentic copy and is only concerned with the maintaining of the open door and equal commercial opportunity. It adds that the Department's reports do not indicate that this concession is a monopoly.

Asiatic Society's Head Is Honored

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—Oxford University in convocation today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Lord Chalmers, President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Sir Charles Eliot, the British Ambassador to Japan in connection with the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Notice to Ladies

You need have no worry about your hair being straight and untidy during the hot and damp days, just drop in at M. Paul the Beauty Parlour, 36 Nanking Road who is the specialist for Nestle Permanent and Lanoil Wave.

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Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 17.—As already reported, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Kao Ling-wei only two Cabinet Ministers, namely Admiral Wu Yu-lin and Mr. Cheng Keh, are carring on their functions. Government circles are, therefore, very anxious to obtain the help of the "diplomatic clique" as speedily as possible. With this end in view Admiral Wu Yu-lin has requested Dr. W. W. Yen to go out to the Western Hills to try to persuade Dr. Wellington Koo to come to the City and take up the post of Foreign Minister at once.

As the Lo wen-kan case seems likely to be brought up again for retrial it seems doubtful whether Dr. Koo will consent and the general opinion is that the Cabinet will not be strengthened in the hoped-for direction at any rate until after the return of Mr. Wang Ko-min from Loyang and Paotingfu.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 18.—Official circles in Peking today inclined to the belief that many of the absent Members of Parliament would shortly return to the capital and take up the work of drafting the constitution, to which they are being specially urged by General Wang Chen-ping and Governor Hsiung of Shantung, who plead that the Members of Parliament should devote themselves to this task, leaving the question of the presidential election till later.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 18.—The Government has notified Parliment that if the latter body cannot send delegates to the International Parliamentary Convention at Copenhagen in August they should send a congratulatory message in the name of the Parliament of China.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 18.—The environs of the ex-Emperor's Palace presented an unusual animated sight yesterday when carriages and carts and scores of coolies were engaged in conveying eunuchs and their tawdry belongings from the Palace.

ENVOYS RECEIVED

Tokio, July 21.—Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, the United States Ambassador, and M. Svagrovsky, the Czecho-Slovak Minister, were received in audience by the Prince Regent this morning and presented their credentials.

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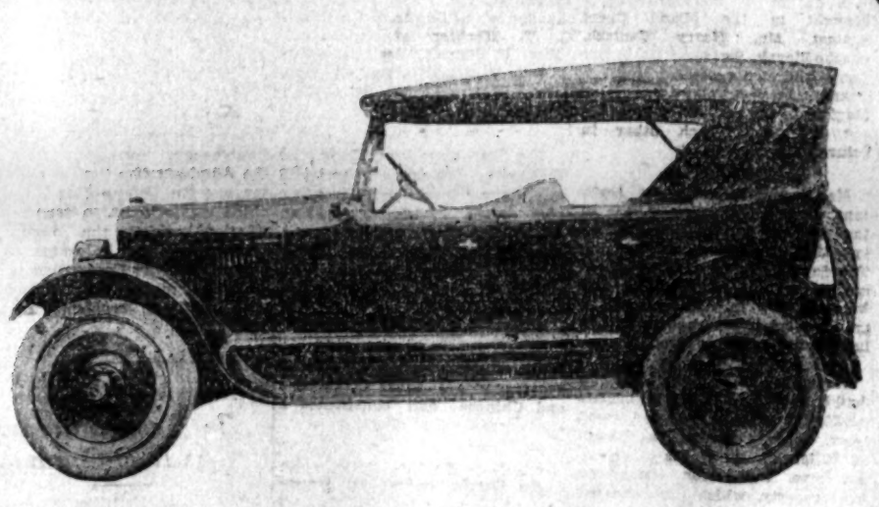

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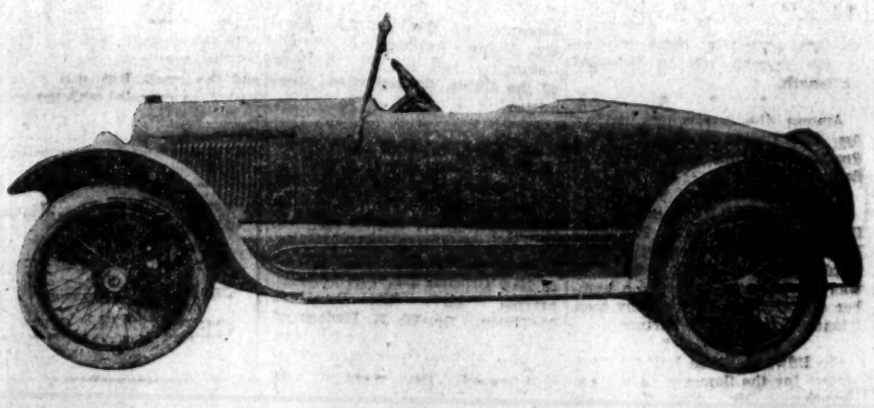

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RUSSIAN WOMAN SAYS DETECTIVE ASKED FOR BRIBE

The allegation that Detective Sergeant H. Repas asked her for a $25 bribe was made yesterday by Mrs. Selma Tuesova, Russian boarding house keeper who is being charged in the Mixed Court with assaulting the police officer and with refusing him entry to her house at 2 Astor Terrace to obtain information.

The first witness called when the hearing was resumed before Assessor Whitamore and Magistrate Loh was Mr. J. Metzler of the Bureau for Russian Affairs, who told of conversations held with Sergeant Repas and with defendant's counsel, Mr. Roushkovsky. He understood from the complaint that the officer had insulted the lady but noting had been said regarding demands for bribes or money. He was told that Mr. Repas had called the defendant a bad name. The insult he understood to be a verbal one.

Sergeant Doyle, of Hongkew station said that Sergeant Repas made the complaint about the assault on the 11th and that about half an hour later a Russian woman came into the charge room crying and hysterical and made several references to Sergeant Repas which he could not understand.

Taking the witness box, Mrs. Tuesova stated that Sergeant Repas came to the house at about 9:30 a.m. on the 11th and entered one of the rooms, the boy informing her that he was there. He had remarked about the great amount of work he had to do and then said that she "could account for it all at one time." She said that she inquired what he meant by this and he had replied "You give me $25 and everything will be absolutely in order, and no one will know of it."

The witness continued to state that she had asked the Sergeant why he was "always pestering" her, and that he had replied, "I shall not pester or bother you any more after you have paid me."

She said she had then asked him to leave her alone. Sergeant Repas, she said, asked her what she was really representing and if there was not any extra money around that had been illegally earned. She said she was indignant and ordered him to leave and that he then called her a prostitute. After that she did not remember what took place and she did not remember calling the complainant an indecent name.

She said that when she returned from the station a lady in the house told her that she had heard what had transpired. The witness said that Sergeant Repas had always behaved aggressively and was always referring to the need of money and representing that he was a big man in the police force who could arrest her if she did not do as he wished.

Questioned as to why she had not said something about this, the witness replied that she had remained silent as on most occasions she had no witness and thought that therefore there was no possibility of reporting the matter to the court or to Sergeant Repas' superiors.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Soviet Agrees To Sign Convention

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, July 20.—M. Chicherin has replied to the invitation of the Conference, agreeing to sign the Straits Convention at Constantinople within the specified time of three weeks. The Russian reply is controversial, reiterating the Russian objections to the settlement, but the agreement to sign is regarded as most important and one of the most outstanding features of the Conference as it constitutes a remarkable volte-face. The decision is regarded as dictated by the political motive of obtaining some recognition of the Soviet Government by the Western Powers.

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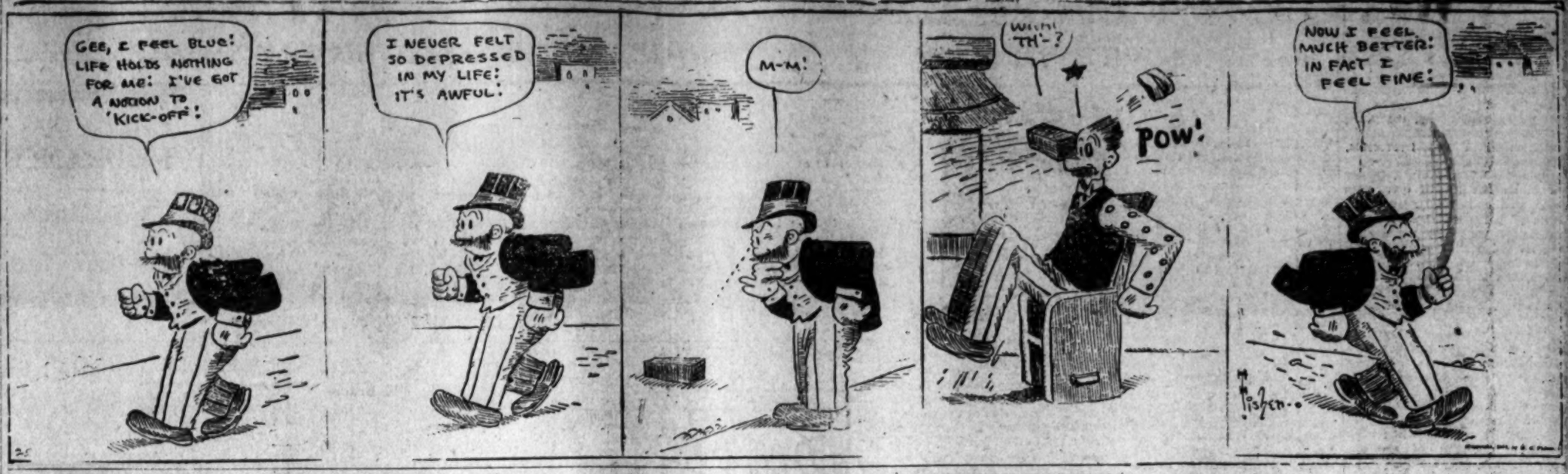
GEE, I FEEL BLUE! LIFE HOLDS NOTHING FOR ME: I'VE GOT A NOTION TO 'KICK-OFF'!
I NEVER FELT SO DEPRESSED IN MY LIFE! IT'S AWFUL!
M-M!
WHAT TH-?
POW!
NOW I FEEL MUCH BETTER! IN FACT I FEEL FINE!
Fisher

News Brevities

A charge of misappropriation brought in the Mixed Court against Mr. Harry Yentsch, Czecho-Slovak, by Mr. E. Ryber was withdrawn yesterday and the Court, Assessor Sorensen and Magistrate Li, ordered the parties not to molest each other in future.

* * *

Mr. George J. McCarthy, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Admiral Line, accompanied by Mrs. McCarthy, is leaving Tuesday on the President Madison, for an extended holiday and business trip in America. They are expected to returned to Shanghai about December first.

* * *

It is rumoured that the new buildings for H. B. M. Consulate at Harbin will be erected next year, as representatives from H. B. M. Office of Works in Shanghai have been seen examining the property, which is situated in one of the best positions of the city.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Refugee Advisory Committee will meet at the Palace Hotel at 9:30 o'clock this morning preparatory to making an inspection of the actual conditions under which Russian refugees now in Shanghai are living. All Shanghailanders who are interested in the work of the relief committee are invited to accompany them on their inspection trip.

* * *

Japanese merchants, who have just concluded their sittings here are to meet in Tsingtao on August 10. Important matters, especially those relating to the boycott, will be discussed at length.

* * *

Among the passengers sailing for the United States on the President Lincoln was Mr. Carl Seitz.

* * *

Mr. William Katz sailed for San Francisco on the President Lincoln yesterday ending a long residence in the Far East. He was the guest of honor at a number of affairs given by many men friends before his departure.

* * *

Sir Edward Peace left for Weihaiwei for the Summer on the s.s. huntien. Mr. Max Friedman was also a passenger for Tientsin.

* *

Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, wife of Lieut. Mitchell of the American destroyer Noa, who has been visiting in Shanghai for several weeks, sailed on the s.s. Shuntien yesterday to join her husband at Chefoo.

* * *

Miss Ruth S. Zane, a Honolulu school teacher who arrived on the President Taft, is visiting her brothers in Shanghai. She will remain here for about three months.

* * *

Arrival at the Palace Hotel include: Dr. H. Howard and family of Peking, Mr. N. C. Wolf, Commander W. R. Bowne, U.S.N., Mrs. C. T. Koehler of Hongkong, Miss F. Pierce, Miss Genevieve Alvord, Miss Cladys Dunkle, Miss Kathryn Cassin, Miss May Neill of Honolulu.

* * *

The first class year book of William's College, whimsically cylept the "Billy Goat," has just been issued by the graduating class. The booklet contains a history of the college, founded in 1919, pictures and biographical matter concerning the faculty and graduates, addresses, athletic notes and photographs, essays, translations from the Chinese classics and miscellaneous matter running to 164 pages in English and Chinese and constitutes a commendable first effort.

* * *

Mr. Funatsu, the retiring Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, will leave here for his new office in Mukden on July 28. A number of local journalists will give a tiffin in his honor today at noon at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel.

* * *

The National Conference of the Y.M.C.A. for this year will be held in Canton on October 16. Special accommodations have been arranged with the Admiral Line for 250 delegates to secure returning tickets at $32 each. The steamer President Jackson will leave Shanghai on October 12 for Hongkong. Among the speakers of the conference are Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here, Mr. Chang Po-ling of Nankai University and Dr. W. P. Chen of the China Continuation Committee.

* * *

On Thursday, July nineteenth, at five o'clock, a quiet wedding was solemnised at the Missionary Home, Shanghai, the contracting parties being Dr. Charles H. Voss of the Southern Presbyterian Mission and Miss Mathilde Easley of New Orleans, La., who recently arrived on the President McKinley. Dr. W. H. Hudson of Kashing was the officiating clergyman. Dr. and Mrs. Voss will spend the summer on Mokansan before going to their field of labor at Suchien.

* * *

Dr. T. C. Yen, brother of Dr. W. W. Yen, has announced that the ex-Acting premier, will not join the Peking Cabinet as reported in the Chinese press.

* * *

A movement has been started in Shanghai to have Mr. Tang Shao-yi, ex-premier, General Tsen Chun-hsuan, former member of the Adminstratice Council in Canton and Mr. Chiang Ping-ling, the noted revolutionist, to issue an invitation asking the provincial leaders to send delegates to a National Affairs Convention to be held in Shanghai to settle the present political problems of the country.

China Mail To Be Reorganised As New Company

The China Mail Steamship Co., which went into liquidation in consequence of losses amounting to $3,000,000 sustained up to the end of May last, will, according to news received in Shanghai, be brought into existence again as a new company capitalised at $2,000,000 half of which will be subscribed by a wealthy Chinese surnamed Lo residing at Hongkong. The remaining half to be raised by subscription.

The name of the new company will be the same as the defunct company, The China Mail Steamship Co., and the ports of regular call will be San Francisco, Honolulu Shanghai and Hongkong.

Two ocean-going mail vessels with the most up-to-date equipment will be purchased from England, and the small fleet will, it is expected, be extended with the growth of the business.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, July 23, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 2275, In re The Kearny Company, Inc., a bankrupt. Motion to set aside the Court's order of July 11, 1923. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1870, Doong Yih & Company v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America. On demurrer. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2220, Tsingtao Cold Storage Co., Ltd. v. L. H. Smith & Company. On demurrer. C. J. Fox, Esq., and Schuhl and Schoenfeld; T. E. Simmang, Esq., and Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2226 George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al. Motion for judgment. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corpn. Motion to strike out demurrer, and to set. C. J. Fox, Esq., and Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 2053, In re Assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corpn. Motion objecting to report of assignee. Fessenden and Holcomb; Haskell and Moss; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; M. L. Heen, Esq.

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1.—Ballet-Music from "Lakme" Delibes
Air de Danse—Terana—Rektah—Persian—Coda.

2.—a Prelude to the Biblical Poem: "Le Deluge" (for Strings only)

b Symponic Poem: "Danse Macabre" Saint-Saens

Solo—violin: A. Fon

3.—Suite: "Scenes Pittoresques" Massenet

a) Marche
b) Air de Ballet
c) Angelus
d) Fete Boheme

4.—Fragments from the Opera "Madam Butterfly" Puccini

5.—Dance of the Hours from the Opera "La Gioconda" Ponchielli

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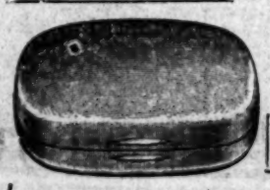

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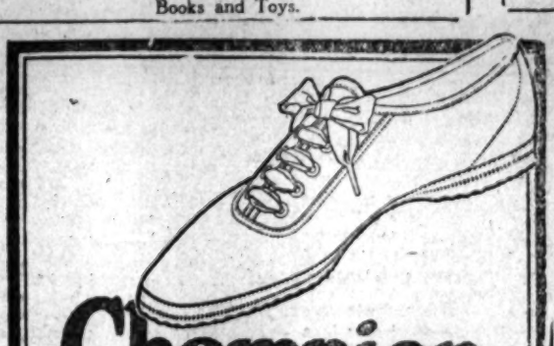

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The American Academy Of Arts And Letters

(Foreign Press Service)

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, which recently gave its first formal reception in the new home which has been built for it in the upper part of New York City, is representative, as its name implies, of the older generation of artists, and particularly of men of letters, whose work is for the most part already done.

Its founders, among whom were William Dean Howells, John Hay, Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain), Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Adams, and John Burroughs, included in their number the artists and sculptors Augustus St. Gaudens, John Larfarge, Daniel Chester French, John Sergent, and the composer McDowell. Authors out-numbered the other members, however, and this was in accordance with the declared policy of the first Academicians that the predominant section of the Academy should be that representing literature.

Discussing what the new Academy, which had grown out of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, where no particular emphasis is laid on the literary groups of its membership, could assume in the way of duty, Hamlin Garland, author of one of the best American novels of recent years, ("Son of the Middle Border,") outlines a thoroughly conservative problem as follows:

GARLAND'S VIEWS

"The Academy is to serve as a clearing house for associations devoted to arts and letters: it already has endowments for encouraging "better diction," and for the establishment of art museum in towns where such institutions do not exist. By means of prizes and medals it hopes to influence directly the creative art of the nation. It confers a Howells medal every fifth year to the author of the most distinguished work of fiction during that interval, in an attempt to reward "the man who writes for love of his art rather than for the applause of the moment." In addition it will give a series of lectures on literary subjects and those related to the other arts, and exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, and finally, it aims to be a storehouse of all that has contributed to the advancement of arts and letter in the United States.

The aims of the Academy are necessarily conservative, admits Mr. Garland, But he denies that the Academy is reactionary. Although it emphasises scholarship, it will "be hospitable to the new artist whose work is of that quality which springs from nobility of mind, and a mastery of the technical requirements of his field. It is not concerned with the popular success of a writer or an artist unless such success is based on sincere and masterly craftsmanship."

Calls Singapore Base Plan Sound

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 21.—In a newspaper interview relative to the Singapore debate in the House of Commons, the Japanese Naval Attache, Rear-Admiral Tamak Tosu, C. B., termed the British decision a strategically sound and almost essential move. The big ship would be the dominating factor in maritime warfare for many years to come. Why should Japan be alarmed, he exclaimed. Singapore was as far distant from Japan as Gibraltar from Washington. He deprecated so much talk about Singapore, saying that war scares ruined international relations. Rear-Admiral Tosu stressed the general need for a lasting peace. All armaments projects if moderate in scope, would promote this. He declared that it was folly to assume that Japan constituted a menace to a white Australia.

American Lawyers To Meet Aug. 25

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—Leading members of the legal profession in the United States will attend the annual convention of the American Bar Association here August 29, 30 and 31. As anticipated by A. C. Paul, of this city, in charge of arrangements.

Headed by the Earl of Birkenhead, of England, who will be the most distinguished visitor, the list of prominent members of the bar who will participate in the sessions include:

John W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association, and former ambassador to England; Chief Justice William H. Taft and Justice Pierce Butler, of the United States Supreme Court; Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York.

Lord Birkenhead will deliver the principal address of the convention on August 29, just preceding the reception of President Davis, which will be the premier social event of the meeting.

Justice Butler will be the speaker at a joint meeting of the American Bar Association and the Minnesota Bar Association, over which W. A. Lancaster, of Minneapolis, president of the state organisation, will preside.

As chairman of the Committee on Judicial Ethics, Chief Justice Taft will read his report on that subject on the afternoon of August 30.

The convention will gather in St. Paul the final night of the convention where the annual association dinner will be held.

"Civilisation Must End War Or War Will End Civilisation?" Robert Cecil Tells Americans

(Foreign Press Service)

The question of participation in the League of Nations, a discussion of which recurs almost weekly in the United States, has rarely been brought more forcefully before the American people than by the speech recently delivered upon his arrival in New York by Lord Robert Cecil under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association. He spoke before an immense dinner gathering of fully two thousand of the most prominent men and women of New York, some of them stanch upholders of the League since its inception. But beyond this audience which included Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in one of her rare public appearances without her husband, was another audience said to number 800,000 to which radio carried the words of the speaker. In this invisible audience was Woodrow Wilson himself, who, unable still to attend public functions, was yet able to hear every word of Lord Robert's appeal to America for support of that agency for peace with which the former president's political fortunes have been so disastrously involved. The rapt attention paid to the distinguished British statesman during the hour and a half of his address, was a marked indication of the renewed interest of the American public in the League of Nations, a renewal of interest further exemplified by the very large amount of space devoted to Lord Robert's address by the newspapers, several of which printed his address in full.

Reviewing the European situation, and the dangers it presents to America as well as to the rest of the world, calling attention to the vastly increased dangers to civilisation which a future great war would bring, Lord Robert pointed to the need for disarmament, as the only safeguard against a future conflict, and then pointed out that disarmament can occur only in a world which gives its allegiance to a League formed for the maintenance of just relations between nations, and dependent for the enforcement of its decisions on the power of public opinion.

After reviewing what the League has already accomplished in bringing about international co-operation through liberation of war prisoners, help in controlling the epidemics threatened in Russia, efforts to control the drug and white slave traffic, and its success in averting several disputes between nations, he went on to discuss a further step in advance taken by the League, the permanent Court of International Justice.

Turning then to the subject of United States relations with Europe, Lord Robert asked his hearers to consider if it would be possible for the United States to keep out of any future European conflict if she had not been able to do so in the recent war. "If it be really true," he urged, "that even on this side of the Atlantic there is no certainty that this great nation can avoid the worst of all entanglements—participation in war—is it really so unreasonable to suggest that it is an American interest to erect safeguards against the outbreak of war in any part of the world, since, when war once breaks out no one can tell how far it will spread? That is all I have to ask. It is for you here to any what answer should be given to this question, and if you are of the opinion that some such safeguards is necessary, to say whether you can see anything better or safer for your country than a scheme which, after all, has commented itself to fifty-two nations of the world."

"In case," Lord Robert continued, "we in Europe must go on. We cannot draw back from this great experiment. We are bound by every obligation of prudence and honor to pursue it to the end. Prudence, because it seems to us that there is no other practical proposal by which we can avert the threatened destruction of our civilisation, and honor, because we who remain solemnly pledged ourselves to those who died for us that if victory should be ours we should use it before all other objects to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe that overwhelmed them.

"Surely I may say of them and us that

"..... the world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought have so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause to which they gave the last full measure of devotion, and that we highly resolve that these dead have not died in vain."

Villa, Mexican Rebel, Is Slain

(Reuter's Service)

Chihuahua, July 20.—The famous Mexican rebel, General Villa, was shot dead today in the course of a fracas arising from the dissatisfaction of his followers over non-payment of wages.

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, July 20.—It is officially stated that General Villa was instantly killed in an ambush while proceeding from his ranch at Canutillo to Parral. His secretary and three members of the escort were also killed. President Obregon has ordered General Villa to be buried with full military honors.

Sensational Charges Against The Filipinos

Charging Filipino leaders with disloyalty and dishonesty, Junius B. Wood, in articles cabled from Manila to the Chicago Daily News and the York Evening World, denounces Filipino politicians. Wood says that the politicians of the Islands do not press the question of independence hard enough for fear they will lose the profits of the millions of pesos in propaganda funds when the United States grants the Filipinos their independence.

Another article by Wood says that, if the Filipinos regain their lost liberty, the inhabitants of the Viscayan Islands will ask for a separate government, since they refuse to be governed by the Tagalogs, and the Moros will also fight for their independence. Wood also charges that Filipinos want independence of the "pork barrel" kind because while they claim freedom, they are continually asking for money from the United States through government loans without taking into consideration that America paid millions to Spain.

The correspondent says that the Filipino officials loot their Government treasury, making the Americans pay the bills. Although in effect some of the officials have been jailed, he continues, their lives are made pleasant, the prison officials even allowing them to return home during the evenings. He says the Filipino government scattered millions of pesos in speculative enterprises, the principal beneficiaries being the politicians and their friends.

Wood recently created a sensation by a dispatch intimating that various American legislators and other high officials had profited by the independence propaganda funds operative in the Philippines.

Sees Tuberculosis Remedy In Insulin

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 20.—"The discovery of insulin for the cure of diabetes by Dr. F. G. Banting of Toronto, Canada, may be considered a great aid in the anti-tuberculosis campaign," said Dr. W. D. Sansum of the Potter Metabolic Clinic, Santa Barbara, Cal. today at the nineteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association now in session in this city. "A good many cases of tuberculosis are also diabetic. Heretofore the treatment of diabetes meant a severe diet, often causing undernourishment, although the treatment of tuberculosis calls for the best nourishment possible. Cases affected with both diseases have in the past been nearly hopeless."

The use of insulin, Doctor Sansum pointed out, now frees such patients from all diabetic symptoms, and if tuberculosis is present, this may be treated with the best general diet that the market affords. One patient under the care of Dr. Sansum gained 35 pounds, and now weighs 15 pounds more than he ever has weighed. In every one of his tuberculosis diabetic cases, laboratory findings have shown progressive improvement. "It now appears," said Dr. Sansum, "that such patients have the same chance of recovery as have similar patients without diabetes."

Reichsbank Hits At Exchange Buyers

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 20.—Following an agreement at a conference of bankers, the Reichsbank issues a regulation providing that orders for foreign currencies must be covered by an adequate amount of German marks.

The Reichbank's action yesterday resulted in reduction of requests for foreign currencies to about one-third, demands for sterling being satisfied to the extent of five percent.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—German marks in London this morning slumped in a farcical manner, by 100,000 stages to 2,000,000 to £1, following upon the Reichsbank's decision to cease discounting bills, but later recovered to 1,500,000 to £1. French francs closed at 77.90 and Belgian francs at 94.75 to £1.

Iowa Senator Still Tearing Hair

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, July 21.—Senator Brookhart of Iowa, who upon his return from an investigaton of conditions in Soviet Russia called upon President Harding to call a special session of Congress to take legislative measures for the benefit of the wheat growers of the country, today threatened that unless the President heeded his demand the progressives in Congress would retaliate by throwing out all the reationaries from Committee chairmanships at the resumption of Congress.

Add docker

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Belfast, July 20.—Waterford is isolated from the sea as a result of the port worker's strike. Food valued at £100,000 is lying in the harbor sheds undelivered.

Dry Official In New York Indicted

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 20.—The Grand Jury has indicted a prominent official of the New York State Anti-Saloon League on a charge of larceny and forgery and has requested Legislative investigation of the League's activities. The accused pleaded not guilty and was released on bail.

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LINCHENG NOTE NOT TO BE SENT FOR 10 DAYS YET

Many Rumors In Capital About Indemnity Note

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 21.—In spite of contrary rumors the Note from the Powers with regard to Lincheng is not likely to be delivered within ten days.

Marshal Tsao Kun has sent a message to Mr. Wang Ko-ming asking why he is now refusing to take up the post after his promise made at Paotingfu and saying that he is sacrificing the country for the interests of one bank. Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Huei-ching yesterday called on Mr. Wang Ko-ming and urged him to become Minister of Finance but he refused.

Mr. Wang Yung-pao is still insisting on resigning. It is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to persuade him to go to Tokio. It is believed that Mr. Chang Yuan-chieh will become Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, remaining for a considerable time without the appointment of a Minister.

Chinese military circles report that a Russian and a Frenchman who recently opened a restaurant at Hsuchowfu have been arrested on a charge of selling pistols to Chinese secretly.

Correspondence

Sports Editor:

Two very interesting items of news lately are Luis Firpa's victory over Jess Willard, the former heavyweight champion, and Floyd Johnson's defeat of Jack Mc. Auliffe. Johnson's win is especially interesting as it is less than a year ago that he succumbed to the same Mc. Auliffe.

This now leaves the boxing world with only two really-to-be-considered contenders for Dempsey's title, always supposing that the negro, Harry Wills, is, as it seems, ruled out.

Johnson, of course, was beaten recently by Willard, but his splendid comeback, so soon after the crushing defeat he sustained at the hands of the giant ex-cowboy, leads us to believe that he is a force still to be reckoned with. After each fight, win or lose, he shows visible signs of improvement and he may yet be world's champion.

But Firpo is the man to whom the fight public looks as the man who will dethrone Dempsey, of whom they have grown tired of seeing on the movies and out of the ring. The public want a champion who will fight at the drop of the hat, and in the Argentinian they believe they have that man. Firpo shows the fighting spirit and it is believed that he does get the title he will meet all comers until they are eliminated or he is beaten. Such a man does not appear once in a generation and therefore the above sounds like somewhat of a tall order; but the public are fed to the teeth with the elusive champions of now-a-days and rightly feel that a man has no right to a title which he is not prepared to defend at all times.

On his showing in his bout with Tom Gibbons, it does not seem likely that Dempsey will offer unsurmountable opposition to Firpo, although Jack's followers declare that he was far from the top of his form when he met Gibbons. On the other hand, experts say that he appeared to be better physically than ever before. If he has fallen off in any way through not fighting often enough it is entirely his own fault, and if he is really going to meet Firpo this fall he will have very little time in which to remedy any fighting deficiencies.

Jack was a fair-to-middling champion a couple of years ago, but now that the new crop has sprung up he does not look like standing an earthly. To quote our friend Westa: "who has he fought?

AMATEUR.

I.W.W. Invasion Of Texas Is Halted

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Port Arthur, Texas, July 21.—The I. W. W. invasion of Port Arthur, called as a result of friction between radicals and townspeople, has been called off, according to an announcement made today and a general strike in all Gulf of Mexico ports has been called instead as a protest against the alleged 'political imprisoment' of members of the radical organisation.

LINER MADISON SAILING TUESDAY WITH U. S. MAILS

Following the sailing of the President Lincoln yesterday afternoon, the next mail for the States will be dispatched on the President Madison early Tuesday morning. The Lincoln left for San and Honolulu, and is due to arrive at its terminal port on August 9.

The Madison will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow morning, and is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf around 10 o'clock. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, and mail to be sent on this boat will close at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

The next mail from America will arrive on the Empress of Russia next Friday, and the Tenyo Maru, on which a small mail is expected, is due here from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports next Wednesday.

With the European mail of June 15, the M.M. steamer Chambord left Hongkong on Friday and is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The liner will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 7 o'clock, and is sailing for Kobe and Yokohama next Tuesday.

The Admiral Line freighter Independence, which arrived in Shanghai from New York Friday evening, will sail for the same port via Suez at daybreak tomorrow.

Dockers' Strike Is Near Collapse

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—The dock strike is apparently collapsing. Following the resumption of work in Liverpool, the dockers in Manchester have decided to resume. The meat-carriers on strike in Smithfield have also resolved to return to work.

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TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

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TO LET, attractively furnished flat in private house. Avenue du Roi Albert. Modern sanitary arrangements, garage if required. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS. 60531 J. 22.

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EXCELLENT occasion to purchase cheap a reliable car Owner driven, 5 seater Studebaker, newly painted, new tires, new battary. Owner has bought larger car. Apply to Box 1237, THE CHINA PRESS. 60656 J 24

1923 Buick-4, practically new, substantial reduction for time used. Will give terms. Apply to Box 1236, THE CHINA PRESS. 60665 J 22

BUICK Fours and Sixes, late models, at greatly reduced prices; terms if desired. Apply Asiatic Motors Inc., 27 Avenue Edward VII. Phone C. 1034. 60665 J 22

FORD tourings Sedans, Limousines and Laundaulets as low as Tls. 300 down. Asiatic Motors Inc., 27 Avenue Edward VII. Phone C. 1034. 60665 J 22

WANTED, used cars. Cash paid, late models, good used cars. Apply 27 Avenue Edward VII. 60665 J 22

FOR SALE. Six cylinder Buick touring car. Reasonable price, very economical, will accept instalment payments. Apply to Box 1219, THE CHINA PRESS. 60631 J 24

FOR SALE. Tls. 1,000 only. 4 cylinder Cadillac car, 14 seats with boy fitted, in excellent running order, suitable for long distance and school services. Apply to Box 1217, THE CHINA PRESS. 60615 J 26

SACRIFICE Dodge touring car, 1922 model, practically new, tyres perfect, one new spare, curtains, cushion covers, and tools complete, motor in A. 1. condition. Apply to Box 1218, THE CHINA PRESS. 60617 J 22

A BARGAIN. Packard seven passenger touring car for sale very cheap. In excellent running condition, good leather upholstery nickel finish. Trial by appointment. Address Box No. 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. 60605 J 20

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFULLY furnished house, French Concession, seven large rooms, three baths, screened, modern improvements, central heating, garage, long lease if desired. Apply to Box 1227, THE CHINA PRESS. 60653 J 22

FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, seven-room house, three bathrooms, modern sanitation, hot and cold water, garage, garden. In French-town, bechind the French Park. Apply to Box 1230, THE CHINA PRESS. 60654 J 22

96 Route des Soeurs. Six-roomed house, with bathrooms, garage, green-house and tennis court. Apply to Young Brothers Trading Company, 014 Kiukiang Road. 60679 J 24

TO LET, an exceptionally cool well furnished house, seven rooms, three bathrooms, with garden and garage. Apply 64, Route Doumer. Telephone W. 1014. 60622 J 24

TO LET, a six roomed house, just painted and with modern sanitary installation, near the French Park, 8 Rue Mollier, garage and servants' rooms, outside porch and garden. Apply to 399, Avenue Joffre. 60629 J 24

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00 For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 170

MAISONETTE to let, furnished, four rooms and kitchen, opposite French Park. Rent $35 per month. Furniture and lease $300. Apply before 10 a.m. or 4 to 7 p.m. Route Vallon, passage 44, No. 9. 60602 J 22

HOUSES to let, in the heart of Western district, six rooms, all modern conveniences, furniture and fixtures to be taken over at very moderate price. For particulars apply Tel. 3544 from 12.30 to 3. 60593 J. 22.

62 Seymour Road, seven spacious rooms. Excellent air, three minutes from car-line. Tls. 120 per month. Apply Tel. C. 7311. 60578 J. 24.

TO LET, four roomed house, vicinity Dixwell Road, with all conveniences and garden. Apply to Box 1199, THE CHINA PRESS. 60575 J 25

TO LET, 107, Yuyuen Road. Modern eight-roomed house, with spacious attics, standing on five mow of land. Tennis court, garage and all conveniences. Apply to Delbourgo and Co., 38, Kiangse Road. 60566 J. 25.

CORNER Avenue Foch & Rue Amiral Coubet, Four Rooms and two attic rooms, modern bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt and Rodgers Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 60389 J 26

FOR RENT, nice cosy house, for married couple or small family. No. 200, Avenue du Roi Albert within half block tramcars. Drawing, dining, two bedrooms, bathroom. All modern conveniences. Garden, garage. newly renovated, painted fine wall paper, wire screened, Reasonable rental. China Realty Company. Telephone Building. Phone C. 2820. T. F. 187

... roomed house to let. French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate. T. F. 180

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Furnished or unfurnished, seven-room house, three bathrooms, modern sanitation, hot and cold water, garage, garden. In French-town, behind the French Park. Apply to Box 1231, THE CHINA PRESS. 60654 J 22

FURNISHED house for sale, four rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, bath with flush closet, open view all around, well furnished. Rent Tls. 35. Apply 300, Rue Observatoire. 60554 J. 24.

FOR SALE, seven room house, three mow of land on Avenue Joffre near Route de Say Zoong garden, tennis court, servants' quarters, garage, central heating. Price Tls. 30,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65. T. F. 190

HOUSE for sale, modern six room house, 3¾ mow of land, garden, tennis court, servants' quarters, garage. Rue Lafayette. Price Tls 32,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65. T. F. 191

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens. Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road.

One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 55625

TO LET, attic of three rooms, with kitchen and bathroom, all conveniences. Apply 30, Medhurst Road. 60681

TO LET, furnished large room, small room attached and bathroom, closed verandah, 19 Nanzing Road. 60677 J 24

34 Haskell Road, South rooms, bath and verandah, $70 to 110 single, 110, to 120 for two. Excellent tabie. 60678 A 5

TO LET, furnished flat of two large rooms, (or separately), each with bathroom attached, verandah electric light, gas, telephone, servants' quarters. Best location of Eastern district. Terms moderate. 24B Tongshan Road. 60643 J 22

TO LET, in good part of French Concession, well furnished, eight roomed, semi-detached house, with servants' quarters, garage, tennis, The house can be devided into two apartments. Rent Tls. 100. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1239, THE CHINA PRESS. 60670

TO LET, 402 and 496C Rue Lafayette. Apply No. 496B of the same road. 60652 J 27

AMERICAN family offer bedroom, sitting-room, bath, Meals served privately to one or two gentlemen. Cool house, large grounds, close to town. Not a boarding house. Apply to Box 1234, THE CHINA PRESS. 60658 J 28

ROOM to let, in quietest, healthiest part Bubbling Well Road, with or without board. Charges particularly moderate. Apply at 14, Tsong Chow Road, behind Burlington Hotel. 60650 J 28

CENTRAL to let, single rooms, excellent board. Reasonable rates. 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 60649 J 28

LARGE comfortably furnished room, suitable for couple or two friends; also smaller room; tennis, garage, etc. Phone West 3941 or call 8 Yates Road. 60664 J 22

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

TO LET, room and flat, modern sanitary, furnished or unfurnished. Cheap. Half minute from town. 96 Avenue Du Roi Albert. J 24

TO LET, two large furnished rooms, bathroom attached, and geyser, with or without board. Apply at 21 North Szechuen Road. 60634 J 26

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 227, Route Vallon, Phone W. 3125. 60579.

HOLLY-WOOD. Pleasant, cool room, private bath with shower, large verandah, garden, tennis. Full board. Exposure South and East. Telephone W. 2437. 60592.

TO LET, furnished room, (one person) private house overlooking Race Course. Telephone and bath, meals out. Address Box No. 1210, THE CHINA PRESS. 60603 J 22

TO LET, one large room, with bathroom attached, also single room, with board. Apply 20A, North Szechuen Road, Telephone N. 4013. 60606 J 22

ROOMS to let, with board. Apply to 122, Boone Road. 60573 J 30

NO. 16 Weihaiwei Road, single room with modern bathrooms attached, Full board. Apply 16 Weihaiwei Road, Telephone West 2218. 60492 J. 26

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, on Boone Road, first class furnished rooms with private bath, hot and cold water. No board. Telephone North 894. 60560 J. 22.

TO LET, on Range Road, first class furnished rooms with private bath, hot and cold water. No board. Telephone North 894. 60560 J. 22.

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150). Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation 85B Rue Bourgeat, behind Auto Palace. Phone West 3849. 60512 J. 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED shipping man, wharf manager or godown-keepper open for position; good recomendation. Apply to Box 1241, THE CHINA PRESS. 60675 J 22

HOTEL manager open for position after August 1st, can show results. Apply to Box 1242, THE CHINA PRESS. 60676 J 22

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

EXPERIENCED Chinese at present employed seeks position as supervising salesman capable of taking complete charge of general advertising. Apply to Box 703, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 169

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian. Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60142

BRITISH young lady requires position as nursery governess or nurse. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 1213, THE CHINA PRESS. 60607

AMERICAN with knowledge of Book-keeping and stenography desires position. Apply to Box 1198. THE CHINA PRESS. 60627 J 24

YOUNG man with six months' experience, certificated steno-typist, desires position as general office assistant. Has knowledge of coding and filing. Apply to Box 1211. THE CHINA PRESS. 60604 J 20

AMERICAN lady, years of experience, desires permanent engagement as secretary, steno-typist. Apply to Box 1214, THE CHINA PRESS. 60609 J 22

FUR and Bristle expert desires position. No objection to outport. Please communicate with Box No. 1200, THE CHINA PRESS. 60577 J. 24.

WANTED, position by an educated Chinese with some years business experience. Expert typist with knowledge of stenography. Salary no object. Apply to Box 1205, THE CHINA PRESS. 60589 J. 25.

EXPERIENCED graduate engineer, good constructor, excellent draftsman with good knowledge in general engineering work, speaks Dutch, English, German, is free for employment from 1st August. Please apply to Box 1193, THE CHINA PRESS. 60553 J. 25.

FEVERISH FABLES

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to be rented. Two nice ground-floor offices to rent, Tls. 80 per month. Possession on the first of August. Apply to Box 1235, THE CHINA PRESS. 60659 J 22

TO LET, very large ground-floor room, in good location, close to French Bund. Has large plate glass windows and is suitable for office or show room. Monthly rental taels 125. Apply to Box 1229, THE CHINA PRESS. 60663 J 24

TO LET. Offices with or without godown at 6, Szechuen Road. Rooms measure 15 x 24 feet. Rent moderate. Ready for occupation from 1st August, 1923. Apply to Mr. O. S. Lieu, 3 Szechuen Road. 60645 A 4

TO LET, two large furnished offices in modern buildings. Reasonable rental. Central location. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 1243, THE CHINA PRESS. 60682 J 28

GROUND floor office, near Foochow Road, with godown attached, total area approx. 3,500 square feet, moderate rent, lowest insurance rate. Apply to Van Corback and Deelman, 9 Peking Road. Tel. C. 1168. 60673

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TWO offices to let, on the 2nd floor of our building. No. 50 Nanking Road. Apply Electric Equipment Co. T. F. 195.

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor). T. F. 189.

OFFICES for rent: No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 65. T. F. 185

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank o China. T. F. 135

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 3

FOR SALE. Two pedigree lambs. Last week we advertised doves; no results. We gave satisfaction in the past, we expect to in the future. Full particulars from L. U. K. Apply to Box 1240, THE CHINA PRESS. 60671 J 22

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 79

FOR SALE, old established and well-known cafe and confectionery store, situated in best location in Hongkew between two theatres. Good business and small expenses. Long lease. Cheap rent. Apply to Box 1209, THE CHINA PRESS. 60599 J 22

FOR SALE, male Airedale, ten months old, imported four months ago, pedigreed with champion parentage. Sure winner of any dog show. Can be seen at Keylock and Pratt, 75, Gordon Road. 60574 J 22

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young American couple furnished self-contained flat or small house, in or near Central District. Reply to Box No. 1244, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, immediately, private garage for small car, vicinity French Park. Reply T. Corcathwaite, 83, Avenue Dubail. 60666 J 22

LADY, Russian, wants moderate accomodation in English or American boarding-house. Please state terms to Box 1238, THE CHINA PRESS. 60669 J 22

DO your clothes come home from the laundry with rust stains? If so, come to The Lotus Flower. 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate. 60584

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly

London's Supremacy As Silver Market Threatened

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The Chinese speculators in exchange are perturbed over the announcement that the silver producers in the United States, South America and Canada, who are said to control eighty percent of the world's output, have agreed to meet at Reno, in Nevada, on September 4 to discuss the formation of an export corporation to organise the control and sale of silver. These speculators have helter-skelter liquidated their purchases of over two million pounds sterling. The receipt of this news in Shanghai sent the sterling rate of the tael up to 3s. 1 1/16d. from 3s. 0 1/4 d. The heavy liquidation naturally affected the market, and the rate after going up to 3s. 1/2d. dropped to the point where it started from, and at the present moment the Chinese have practically an even position.

It is somewhat amusing to the trade to read the comments of a London authority that "if the Americans attempt to corner supplies in favor of the mineowner, the Eastern banks will stop buying, for six months, if necessary.' When they want to buy again, we are told, they would still come to London for their exchange silver. "Where the price is not a producers' one but one that represents the balance between buyers and sellers." The American producers in reply submit that the natural law of supply and demand has been artificially eliminated from the London silver market because of the fact that there is practically only one buying agency in the world, and, of course, there are thousands of producers and sellers of silver. London, it is alleged, in buying for China and India, takes advantage of the thousands of sellers who have no channels through which to reach the market except through these London brokers.

WOULD MENACE LONDON

Should the silver producers of the two Americas and of Canada eventually combine to control the sale of silver on the world's market it would be a serious menace to the supremacy of the London market. There is no reason why it could not be done, for these producing interests control 80 percent of the world's silver output, and under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that there should be so much perturbation in the ranks of the London bullion brokers Apart from this, China is buying more largely from New York than London. Last year China purchased 50 million ounces of silver from America as against 22 million ounces in the London market. The same tendency has been noticed in India, whose American purchases have been increasing. India purchased in America last year 22 million ounces of silver and 46 million ounces in London.

In the case of China, it is reasonable to suppose that in the course of time the bulk of the purchases of the white metal would be made in the American market and little in London. It is quite likely that some of the British banks, out of sentimental reasons, may be prompted to place orders with the London bullion brokers, but it is acknowledged on all hands that the tendency in future will be for banks in China to turn more and more to America for supplies of silver. The reason is apparent to the most casual observer. The transit time between America and China is shorter than the transit time between London and China, resulting not only in the saving of time, which is always a large factor in a country where often supplies are urgently required, but also in insurance and freight charges.

CHINA'S SUPPLIES

New York and San Francisco will continue to be the principal markets for China to draw her silver needs from, and the threat that the British banks might combine to keep themselves out of the silver market for six months at a stretch so as to defeat the aims of the silver producers of America and Canada is too puerile to need any comment. There is no reason why the American producers should not be able to control the world's silver market in the course of time.

The facts surrounding the production, use and marketing of silver make it clear that a more stable price could be maintained through an American export selling agency. As the association is to be made up of every silver producer in the United States, Canada and Mexico it should be able to achieve something very big. It is intended to make it besides a selling agency also a credit association so that it could lend credit to the members and thus prevent the simultaneous dumping of large quantities of silver on the market. This could be easily arranged. It is another example of the thoroughness of the American system of doing anything.

The Chinese banks and the Chinese speculators attach great importance to this forthcoming conference and the swift right-about-turn in their tactics is proof that they take the scheme seriously, in spite of the vapourings of London. The conference will have a very important and difficult problem, and the success of the plan will mean more to China and India, the principal silver consuming countries, than any effort that has been made to regulate the price of the metal.

The great point that is in favor of the London market is that it is a broad one and purchases and sales can be effected, but in the case of New York often it is not an easy matter to get buyers or sellers The New York market must be made more elastic to become a world factor in silver, and until there is an open market in New York London would continue to appeal to the speculative interests.

Three Battling Seamen Held For Trial In U.S. Court

Chris Hanson, William Connor and James Filen, unemployed seamen, were sentenced to one week in jail for being drunk and disorderly and held for trial in the United States Court on charges of assault when they appeared before L. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday.

The three, with Dick Heddon, an Argentinian, are charged with having seriously beaten up a Greek named Tong Anosta in a free-for-all fight on Boone Road. The fight is said to have resulted from a card game at the Hanbury Institute in which they lost to the Greek.

The Argentinian was sentenced to one month in jail when he was tried in the Mixed Court. The Greek is still in hospital seriously injured.

BANKS TO UNITE

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, July 20.—The shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank passed a resolution today in favor of amalgamation with the Central Bank of India, which the latter's shareholders have already approved.

BRITISH DRAFT REPLY TO NOTE GOES TO ALLIES

Message Also Sent To France, Both Conciliatory

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 21.—The draft British reply to Germany has been duly despatched to the Allied and United States Embassies.

The newspapers understand that it accepts in principle the German offer to submit to the findings of an international commission but does not specify the composition or the method of appointment of the commission. It suggests that the three types of guarantees offered in the German memorandum of June 7 will be considered on their merits without prejudicing the question of their sufficiency. The draft reply makes guarded suggestions regarding the wisdom of abandoning passive resistance while the covering note to France makes corresponding suggestions on relaxation of the French grip on the Ruhr.

It is reported that the covering notes to the Allies contend that the proposed commission might quite well operate within the framework of the Peace Treaty. They express readiness to discuss Allied debts in a reasonable spirit. The notes are studiously conciliatory, particularly the one to France. It is hoped that they will succeed in bringing the Allies into line.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—The draft British reply to Germany and the covering note have been completed and will probably be received by the French Government tomorrow. They will also be sent to Brussels, Rome, Tokio and Washington as early as possible.

Banque Hearing Resumed In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 20.—The hearing of the Banque Industrielle de Chine case was resumed today.

Counsel, addressing the court on behalf of M. Andre Berthelot, recalled that the original report of the expert, M. Doyen, concluded that the profits figuring in the Bank's balance-sheet at the end of December, 1919, did not exceed what could justifiably be considered as real profits. In spite of M. Doyen's conclusions, M. Berthelot was charged on October 13, 1921, three days before the re-opening of Parliament. After that the case assumed a political character and M. Berthelot and his companions were being made victims of a political campaign.

The defending counsel submitted that the directors of the Banque might be blameable for imprudence, notably in not establishing sufficient reserves, but they were not guilty of misdemeanour and had not acted in bad faith. He declared that the prosecution sought to establish a rigid standard which was contrary to the practice of all banking establishments in the Far East.

Judgment in the case is expected on Thursday next.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1923

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
6h. 10m.	5ft. 0in.	6h. 45m.	6ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
5	10	5	43

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
1.26 p.m.	0.2 a.m.	5h. 10m.	7h. 2m.	4h. 25m.	7h. 47m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

Sale Of Methodist Publishing House Plant Is Announced

The sale of the printing department of the Methodist Publishing House to the Commercial Press is announced in a circular letter sent out by the former organisation. The Commercial Press is to take possession of the machinery and equipment on August 1 and on that date the offices of the Methodist Publishing House will be removed from 10 Woosung Road to 7 Young Allen Court.

"This does not mean that the publishing interests of the Methodist Publishing House are to be abandoned," the announcement states, "quite to the contrary. Plans are now being formulated to intensify and center the attention more on the creation and distribution of Christian Literature than on the actual production of the printed page.

"The printing department of the Methodist Publishing House is not closing because of financial embarassment. In the last few years new machinery has been installed and we have profited to the extent that all the old debts can be met, irrespective of the sale of equipment and stocks. It has been sold because it is the opinion of the Advisory Committee of the Methodist Publishing House that there is no longer an urgent need for our printing department, and also the property in which the M. P. H. is now housed is needed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in their expansion program."

The success of the work we do is evidenced by the hundreds of persons whose eyes we have examined and the commendation of many leading physicians who direct to us, for examination, their patients, whose complaints suggest possible Eyestrain.
Regardless of the unusual preparations we have made to render a 100 per cent efficient service, our charges are no higher.

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
OF CHINA

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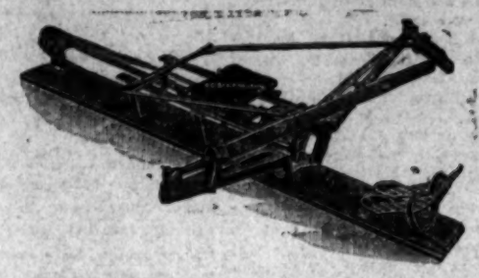
Sea and Fly Rods, Reels, Hooks to Gut, Spoon Bait, Insects, Gut Casts, Floats, Mounted Sea Lines, etc., etc.

Spalding Rowing Machine



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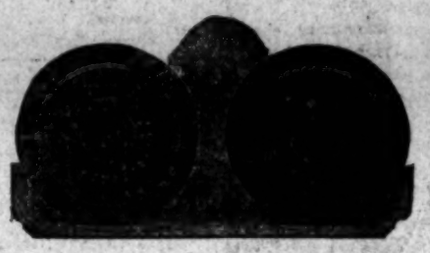
Thomas Taylor's Lawn Bowls

Each Bowl has been tested and stamped by the English and Scottish Lawn Bowling Association, Lawn Bowl Jacks, Measures, Bowl Bags and Boxes.



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The Bryan-Smith Debate On Prohibition Enforcement

BY W. J. BRYAN
(*In The N. Y. Times*)

Prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics as long as there is any organised opposition to the enforcement of prohibition. Lawlessness of individuals, without concerted action, does not make an issue; but lawlessness sponsored by officials and backed by wealth and organisation cannot be ignored by either party. The wets have no thought of repealing the 18th amendment. If they could not control more than one-third of one house, which would have enabled them to prevent submission of prohibition, how can they hope to secure the two-thirds of both houses necessary to resubmit prohibition? If they could not control one branch of the Legislature in each of 13 states, which would have enabled them to prevent ratification, how can they hope to secure 72 branches of the Legislature in 36 states, the number necessary to ratify an amendment repealing prohibition?

The wets are not foolish enough to expect a constitutional victory for the saloon; they only ask for the passage of an unconstitutional law, a law which would vainly attempt to legalise that which the 18th amendment prohibits. The 33 states that are dry by their own act elect 66 senators; is it likely that any senator from a dry state would vote for a liquor law that would violate the constitution?

But the wets do not even expect to repeal the Volstead act; their only hope is to secure a majority in the House of Representatives. If they can do that they can defeat appropriations for enforcement, and thus usher in a reign of lawlessness, during which both the constitution and the enforcement law would be legally in effect but would be actually nullified for want of money to enforce them. The real issue is not regulated sale of liquor versus prohibition or the restoration of the manufacture and sale of wine and beer, it is law versus lawlessness, an issue never before the American people until now.

Thomas Jefferson declared acquiescence in the will of the people to be the first principle of republics, from which there is no appeal except to force, the first principle of despotism. Acquiescence has been the practice as well as the theory. The Democrats acquiesced in 1876 when Hays was elected by one majority of the Electoral college, that one majority being made possible by several decisions of the electoral committee, each rendered by one majority.

The Republicans acquiesced in 1884 when Grover Cleveland was elected by the vote of New York, the state going Democratic by a small majority and that majority due to an unfortunate phrase used by a Republican speaker without authority from either the candidate or the committee. In 1916 the Republicans acquiesced in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, the state of California, carried by a small majority, deciding the contest. Great economic issues have been settled at elections, the tariff question many times and the money question several times, and the minority acquiesced no matter which side won or by how small a majority. Not until prohibition won by a larger majority than ever supported an economic triumph did there appear a rebellious minority either ignornat of the rule of acquiescence or indifferent to it. Is it reasonable to expect the majority, repeatedly victorious, to surrender the government into the keeping of those who thus defy government and hold law in contempt. Prohibition will be an issue in national politics so long, and only so long, as the corrupt and vicious elements of society have the impudence to demand control of the government.

Gov. Smith's action in signing the Cuvillier bill has as yet had no effect whatever on the national situation, except to put friends of prohibition on guard. The only hope the wets have had of winning was by stealth. The supporters of prohibition might have been lulled to sleep if the wets had worked in secret, but when the governor of the largest state in the Union boldly raises the black flag and offers to lead the representatives of an outlawed traffic in their assault upon the nation's honor and the people's welfare, he must expect resistance from the defenders of the home, the school and the church. King Alcohol has slain a million times as many children as Herod did.

Does Gov. Smith expect the fathers and mothers to be inactive while those who make money out of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks conspire against the strength of the boys and the virtue of the girls? There never was a man so clean or a woman so pure that those engaged in this wicked traffic would not ruin for the money to be made out of it.

The brewers and the distillers were the most conscienceless and corrupting influence that ever invaded American politics. Shall they be invited to renew their debauchery? No. Gov. Smith has simply dishonored his office and disgraced himself; he cannot lead the nation back to wallow in the mire.

Gov. Smith's assertion of interest in state rights is a laughable farce. When did New York's solicitude for the rights of the state begin? Gov. Hughes ran in 1916 on a platform which declared in favor of the surrender by the state to the federal government of all power to regulate railroads within the state; his platform even proposed an amendment to the constitution, if necessary, to secure such surrender. Was New York sensitive on the subject of state rights then? It gave its electoral vote to Candidate Hughes running on this platform. Is the right of the state to control saloons more sacred than the right of the state to control commerce within the state?

When states were going dry by individual action did the state of New York manifest any interest in protcting the right of a dry state to enforce the dry law? Did New York ever pass a law restraining New York liquor dealers from conspiring against the prohibition laws of dry states? Did New York ever show any interest in the right of any state to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of any right except the right to sell alcoholic poison?

Upon what other subject has the state of New York ever shown an interest in the doctrine of state rights? The 16th amendment affirmed the right of the federal government to go into the states and collect an income tax. Some of the New York senators and representatives opposed the income tax on the ground that New York would pay a larger percentage of the tax than she would pay upon a per capita basis, but has any governor asserted the state's right to protest against the amendment authorising an income tax, as Gov. Smith protests against the enforcement of prohibition? Is the right of a taxpayer less sacred than the right of a saloon keeper?

The 17th amendment takes from the state the right to elect senators by the Legislature. Has the state of New York protested against this interference with its rights as a state? Or is the right of a state to decide the method of electing senators less sacred than the right of a brewer to manufacture beer?

The 19th amendment confers the franchise upon New York women, whether the state wants it or not. Has the state of New York protested against this interference with its right to determine who of its citizens are entitled to the franchise, or is suffrage less sacred than the sale of liquor?

But Gov. Smith's mock indignation becomes really funny when he pushes southern statesmen out of the way and raises the standard of state rights. A majority of the senators and members from the South voted to submit national prohibition and all the southern states ratified the amendment. The first state to ratify was Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis. How mortified the people of Mississippi will feel when they read the eloquent protest of this new champion of state rights!

The second state to ratify was Virginia, the home of Robert E. Lee. Just think of Gov. Smith rebuking the people of Virginia for their apostasy! The third state to ratify was South Carolina, the home of John C. Calhoun. The people of South Carolina will feel humiliated when they think how they went back on state rights and left poor Gov. Smith, like the boy who stood on the burning deck.

The fourth state to ratify was Kentucky, the home of Henry Watterson.

If Gov. Smith thinks that he is going to rally the South to his standard by this belated and ridiculous espousal of the cause of state rights he is mistaken. The South is interested in preserving the real rights of the state and the North is as much interested as the South. But neither in the North nor in the South are the defenders of the rights of states willing to chain their cause to a corpse and use the doctrine as a cover for bootleggers, blind tigers and booze joints.

But another question. How far is Gov. Smith willing to go in asserting the right of the state to control the manufacture and sale of liquor? Does the right of the state extend only to the manufacture and sale of beer and wine?

By what logic can New York's chief executive defend the right of the state to manufacture a particular kind of drink and at the same time surrender its right to manufacture and sell other kinds of drink? It is a new and adjustable definition of state rights that includes the fruit of the vine and the product of the vat, but excludes the output of the stil. If Gov. Smith limits his interest in state rights to the securing of wine and beer only, he must keep a grip on his crown, for some one may arise to champion the right of the state to whisky also.

New York's amusing governor underestimates the intelligence of the drys when he tries to foist upon them his new fangled notions, and he overestimates the knowledge of his fellows when he adopts state rights as a slogan. "The three-mile limit" or "How Dry I am," would sound more familiar to them.

To those whose thirst has become a disease, prohibition may have seemed a tragedy; Gov. Smith has relieved them by introducing a vein of comedy. We have yet to learn whether his consecration to the cause of state rights, applied to the control of the liquor traffic only, will make him feel it his duty to offer himself as a candidate for president. If so he ought to read a familiar passage in Shakespeare and find out what his friends will say when they dig up his remains:

"Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him well!"

The Crucible

This short poem was found on O. Henry's desk after his death. Nothing that he ever wrote is more truly or tenderly autobiographic—C. Alphonso Smith.

Hard ye may be in the tumult,
Red to your battle hilts,
Blow give for blow in the foray,
Cunningly ride in the tilts;
But when the roaring is ended,
Tenderly, unbeguiled,
Turn to a woman a woman's
Heart, and a child's to a child.

Test of the man if his worth be
In accord with the ultimate plan,
That he be not to his marring,
Always and utterly man;
That he bring out of the tumult,
Fitter and undefiled,
To a woman the heart of a woman,
To children the heart of a child.

Good when the bugles are ranting
It is to be iron and fire;
Good to be oak in the foray,
Ice to a guilty desire.
But when the battle is over
(Marvel and wonder the while)
Give to a woman a woman's
Heart, and a child's to a child.

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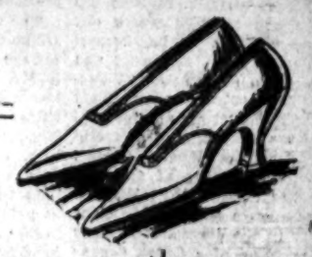

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New Fiction In Varied Forms

Within These Walls. By Rupert Hughes. Harper and Bros.

This time Mr. Hughes has treated not only his audience but himself with all due respect and a conscientious seriousness that make this historical novel a striking contrast to some of his recent work. The novel, as a whole, is not only up to the mark of his best previous attainment but considerably surpasses that level. It is not wholly free from his tendency to gloat over a situation, or sometimes, even to leer at it, but, with one possible exception, all the people of this elaborate, extended story are well rounded, soundly understood and entirely natural human men and women, needing no adventitious aid of eccentricity or abnormal traits to make them continuously, and vitally, interesting. The chief figure, the hero, David RoBards, whose life story this is, stands out with singular distinctness and completeness; far and away the best piece of character drawing that Mr. Hughes has produced. If none of the women of the story make so deep an impression on the reader as David does, they are, none the less, subtly and intelligently conceived; more completely feminine than most of their predecessors in Mr. Hughes's extensive gallery of female portraits.

Secondly, as a historical novel of New York life, from the early thirties to the period after the civil war, the story may almost be said to "fill a long felt want." It is a little remarkable that so little has hitherto been done with this picturesque and immensely interesting era, in seriously conceived fiction. It is a rich, promising field, and Mr. Hughes has drawn much of solid worth out of its possibilities. He has dramatised the Croton Aqueduct and twenty years or so of "Valentine's Manual" to very good effect, making them an integral part of the story instead of merely pieces of stage scenery. Indeed, one feels something of the corporate life of the city itself, a vast composite individuality, as an actor in the drama, sometimes with the effect of a Greek chorus in comment and explanation of the plot. It shows the exercise of the historical imagination to a marked degree; the incidental scenes are not lugged in by the ears or obviously being worked by stage hands as scene shifters. They are themselves part of the whole picture.

His people, too, are of their era; not merely dressed for their parts. This remains true though it is obviously a part of Mr. Hughes's intention to demonstrate that the men and women inside those costumes did not differ materially from their grandchildren of today—that, for example, the "revolt of youth" and the beginnings of feminism of the ante-bellum period were not essentially different to the "flapperism" and "emancipation" of today. That there are really marked points of difference appears almost in spite of the author, largely because he has done so well in the reproduction of the spirit of the thirties, but it would require extended quotation and some argument to bring this out fully. Here it can only be suggested as an interesting point for the critical reader's examination—one that will repay study.

It is an enormously elaborate plot, covering nearly three score years and giving the life history of a family through two generations in detail, with forward and backward glimpses. There is material enough in it for at least a trilogy of ordinary novels, especially in its dramatic "high spots" which include at least two cases of "justifiable homicide" and dozens of minor crises of tense, tragic situations. But the plot has entire dramatic unity in the personality of David RoBards, as husband, father and citizen.

The story opens with the cholera panic of 1832. The beautiful Patty Jessamine has just married David RoBards, to escape from the cholera, believing also that the man she thinks she loves, Challender, is dying. "Marry me, Mr. RoBards, and take me away before I die!" she exclaims to the very willing suitor, who naturally rises to the occasion and on strike in Liverpool returned to carries her off to his country mansion up in remote Westchester. But Challender does not die, and the to-be-expected consequences follow. That, however, is but a small part of the early acts of the whole play. It may be permissible to quote a partial summary in RoBards's own reflection, made toward the end:

"Challender," he meditates, "had saved his life, dishonored his wife, married his daughter, surpassed him in every way as a captor of the hearts of women and men, as a breaker of the laws of God and man, and as a public servant and a patriot. And RoBards was bound and gagged and could not protest or denounce except in his own dark heart."

That may serve to suggest the complexity, as well as the dramatic possibilities of the story. RoBards is a subtle mixture of the genuinely heroic and self-sacrificing with the inefficient: life mishandles him, mocks him, but also rewards him and throughout he is really a victor, sometimes without knowing it. He reaches heroism in his love for his very feminine wife and for his tragically unhappy daughter. At the end, poor Patty cries out:

"I always wanted to be good, honey. And I tried to. . . . But somehow, I couldn't be wonderful. . . . I always loved you. . . . And you have loved me gloriously."

The development of Patty from girlhood to her hideous end is always thoroughly "convincing." If Mr. Hughes seems to conceive his women as the possessors of little beyond sex, there is a measure of truth in the conception, and in this case his sex psychology is sound and comprehensive as applied to the cases at point.

One is not so sure as to his handling of the experience of the daughter, Immy, who is the victim of a degenerate youth when she is a very tiny girl; an episode which leads David to commit his first killing. The psycho-pathologist might question some of the postulated after effects of that experience, as shown in her maturity. But there is no doubt as to the dramatic effectiveness of Mr. Hughes's treatment of the whole thing—a difficult thing to handle without ranting.

If space permitted it would be pleasant to dwell on the excellent scenes from the history of the city; the cholera, the great fire, the epic of the water supply, the draft riots and so on. With its rich setting, its dignified and moving tragedy, its acute psychology and the fine sweep of its narrative the book stands out as an achievement of no small distinction, though it lacks the geniality and warmth that would have been necessary to make one call it a "great" novel.

* * *

A Gentleman Of Sorts. By Everett Young. Henry Holt and Co.

The irony of the title of this novel is more convincing than the solution of the problem which the author set himself. The book might have been called the "Regeneration of a Cad," but it remains a little hard to admit that a "gentleman" of Andrew's sort is actually capable of growing out of his primitive caddishness even under the educational stress of love. But Mr. Young's treatment of the theme is plausible and of interest much beyond that of the usual run of such problem stories. Here and there a certain amateurishness somewhat mars the surface of the narrative, but as to that it is noteworthy that very few modern makers of fiction are really able to build dialogue that is entirely natural. The criticism would not be worth making if the book were not so far above the average in most respects, especially in the sincerity of its emotional appeal and in the dignity of its main conceptions. The mechanics of the plot, too, are excellent.

Andrew Croy is a "gentleman of sorts," in that he is inordinately proud of his ancient name; a derivation from the original French title which once ran to "De la Croix de Tavennes et Conty." But his mother had been a notorious woman, almost of the adventuress type, and this had embittered his youth. When the story opens he is a prosperous and very wealthy young lawyer, aged thirty-one, in New York: an ex-soldier, and a man of wide experience as, in his own phrase, "a man about women." In fact he is a prime specimen of bounder in spite of his ancient name. The heroine who is destined to regenerate him is a sprightly, altogether lovable little Irish-French girl, who enters Croy's office as a stenographer. Her French mother had left her as an inheritance a command of the language and a certain Gallic aptitude, but Mary Kate Cohalan is not only innocent but very ignorant; a girl of the people with no education or polish. Of course Andrew falls in love with her after his own fashion, but he has has not the least intention of marrying her. When he learns that there is to be a baby he fully enlightens her as to his understanding of the situation and she snatches a pistol, intending to kill herself, but in the struggle that follows Andrew himself is shot and dangerously wounded. When he thinks he is about to die he experiences a change of heart and marries Mary Kate. Then she loses the baby and Andrew is left with an impossible wife on his hands and the realisation that he has messed things up without any real necessity.

The go to France, chiefly because Andrew cannot face the scandal of his inept marriage at home, and the process of regeneration begins. His noble French relatives recognise the innate superiority of his wife and proceed to "make a lady out of her." Meanwhile, of course, Andrew suffers remorse and comes to realise his own caddishness. The bulk of the story is taken up with an extremely well managed series of intrigues and play of cross purposes in this educational process, ending, of course, in a reconciliation and a promise of future happiness.

Mary Kate is exquisitely done; she completely carries the reader's belief in her as a woman of the noblest and finest qualities, capable not only of love but of sacrifice, always honorable and also intelligent. Nor is she prettified or sentimentalised. There is nothing cheap or conventional in the protrayal of her. Most of the minor characters are also well done, though sometimes there is a little stiffness in them. The reviewer has no information as to the author, but if, as may be inferred, this is a first novel, it is of more than ordinary promise, and is itself a fine achievement, despite its slight minor faults.

A Friend At Court. By Leon Stern and Elizabeth Stern. The Macmillan Company.

The combination of sociology and sentiment in this novel is not altogether happy. The result is a hybrid; neither fish, flesh nor fowl. It is a mixture of a conventional love story, in which a probation officer, Mary Ellen, is the heroine, and an account of a multitude of cases such as come before the criminal courts. It is unfortunate that the authors felt it necessary to introduce an extraneous element of rather commonplace fiction into what might have been an absorbingly interesting record of experience. It tends to give an unfortune air of unreality to the whole, and, as Prof. George W. Kirchwey remarks in an appreciative introductory note, "the twenty stories here told did not require the thread of romance on which they are strung to give them a sense of unity." They might better have been left in their stark reality, for, as Prof. Kirchwey continues, "each one by itself is a vivid sketch of a group of lives held in the clutch of circumstance," and "the episodes, taken together, make up an extraordinarily varied but solid picture of underworld life in a great city."

These episodes are not imagined, and when they are disentangled each does stand out, impressively, as a bit of the raw human life of the unhappy. It also makes out a case for the work of the probation officer and for intelligent human kindness

(Continued on Page 11)

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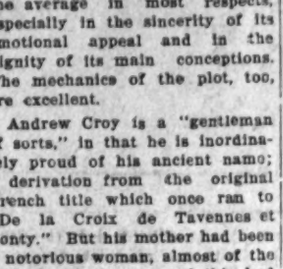

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New Fiction In Varied Forms

(Continued from Page 10)

and a desire to help in place of the old severities of the law.

A Lover At Forty. By Gerald Cumberland. George H. Doran Company.

The sturdy gentleman of 40 who provides the title for this story is really of small importance to the narrative, aside from the fact that he is but a wooden Indian of romance, for interest is centered upon the 'dark, flaming beauty," the nineteen-year-old Avril, with her plump mother, Mrs. Colefax as secondary heroine. Avril was very much in love with the handsome, innocent Hugh Dane; she loved him so strenuously that he felt oblized to fall down stairs and break his neck, thus leaving the coast clear for his guardian, the "kingly Basil," to function as the lover at 40. Basil knows of Avril's indiscretion and is even aware that there is going to be a child, but marries Avril to save her. The process of savng her is complex—and wholly unreal. The girl and her mother are accurate enough as studies in the utterly self-centered "vampire" type of women whose ideals of "love" do not go beyond lust and vanity.

Mr. Cumberland is also correct in emphasising the fact that contact between such women and naturally decent, clean young men is apt to be destructive to the man, and that the fault lies with the women. Where one must quarrel with him is in the tacit assumption that such women are representative of all women: the common mistake of generalising, to horrific conclusions, from wholly inadequate premises. Aside from its psychological interest the tale is merely well done romantic melodrama.

Without Conditions. By Agnes Mure Mackenzie. Doubleday, Page and Co.

"Oh, Alan," the heroine cries out to her newly acquired husband at the end of the excitement, "I am so tired!" So is the reader, for high keyed, sometimes hysterical wallowing in emotion is fatiguing. It is just page after page of high flown self-analysis and sex consciousness, a long drawn out doalogue of self-reproaches, explanations and self-revelations. It is correctly labeled as a very modern love story staged in 1848, and, to make the incongruity complete, in Scotland. The woman is an anticipation, a feminist before her time, in some respects. She kicks over the traces and runs counter to the traditions of the ladylike, and when the young man in the case is supposed to be ruined, she practically forces herself upon him and marries him.

The morning after the marriage she tries to shoot herself, because she has come to the conclusion that Alan does not really love her. He happens in opportunely, to take the pistol away from her and the rest of the book is devoted to her statement of the case and his realisation that he is not "worthy of her," but that nevertheless, as a once well known philosopher used to put it, "there is hope." It is a smoothly written, well finished study, but—fatiguing.

Baroque. By Lewis Joseph Vance. E. P. Dutton and Co.

If a moral is to be extracted from this tale—and all screen drama, of course, should be highly moral—it is that it may be seriously inconvenient to be twins. A good title for it would have been, "Don't Be a Twin!" That is, not the kind of twins that the Barocco family were in the habit of producing, for it was well established by tradition that whenever one Barocco twin died or was killed, the other would also automatically expire. So when the wicked twin earnestly desires to kill the good twin the deed is inhibited, for he cannot do it without also practically committing suicide. It makes a most inconvenient situation.

Of course it was distressing for the lawyer hero, Rodney Manship, to learn of this family peculiarity among his clients. He falls in love with the female member of the secondary pair of these twins and is naturally elected for trouble. The wicked brother of the girl twin is very anxious to kill her, but does not dare venture it. But that is enough of the expertly tangled plot to arouse interest. Mr. Vance manages it very well and in spite of its extravagance it holds the attention, though it is evident that in writing the novel he had one eye on the screen all the time which does not make for clarity of vision.

* * *

The Sinister Mark. By Lee Thayer. Doubleday, Page and Co.

The detective story without any real crime is apparently "coming in." There are some points of advantage in it, yet, somehow, one rather misses the corpse, and there is also a certain yearning for a nice villain. This time Mr. Thayer provides no murdered victim (although there are suspicions, which, however, will scarcely mislead any experienced reader), and the bloodshed furnished is trifling. Nor is there any villain anywhere in the story.

It is a case of mysterious disappearance: a beautiful young actress, who has just acknowledged her love for the millionaire hero, vanishes, leaving behind an incoherent message for the luckless young man. That sets the red headed detective, Clancy, to work, and he detects, steadily and entertainingly, right up to the end. The adept reader will get the right clew at about the end of the first third of the story, but it remains interesting in its working out. The motivation of the thing is a bit feeble, and it also inclines one a little to exclaim, "Isn't science simply wonderful," when the disclosure comes, but it serves well enough for the needs of such a tale.

* * *

Dante, The Man and the Poet. By Mary Bradford Whiting. D. Appleton and Co.

Though six centuries have passed since the death of Dante, his reputation seems constantly to wax rather than to wane and his place among the supreme poets of the world is becoming, if possible, even more firmly established. The number of commentaries on the "Divine Comedy" is alone ample testimony to the enduring importance of that work, and annually the library of Dante literature receives new and notable contributions. Some of these are translations of the "Inferno" or of the "Purgatoria"; some are scholarly criticisms adapted only for the advanced student; others, like Mary Bradford Whiting's volume on "Dante, the Man and the Poet," are popular expositions, designed for the benefit of the average reader.

Miss Whiting's primary object is to provide a life of Dante "which in small and convenient compass may give the general reader a connected account of the poet's career and a brief description of his writings." Believing that the works of contemporaries offer us the most reliable information as to Dante's activities and personality, the author depends largely upon the old chronicles for her material, and in particular draws upon the accounts given by Boccaccio. She begins with a section on Dante as "student, lover and statesman," paying especial attention to the legend of Beatrice, one of the most singular and yet one of the most beautiful love stories on record; she next tells of Dante as exile and wanderer, when, driven unjustly from Florence for political reasons, he roved for years literally as "a man without a country"; and she concludes with a discussion of Dante as poet and seer and inquires as to the sources of his greatness and the reasons for his perpetual appeal.

Dante is a figure of universal interest, maintains Miss Whiting, primarily because his great poem "is concerned not with the varying fortunes nor with the changing circumstances of mankind, but with the soul itself—a theme that is unalterable and one which affects the whole human race."

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Weather

Cloudy and hot weather with local thunders. Summer monsoon along our coasts. The China Sea typhoon will reach the Paracels N. W. words. A low centre may develop between Luzon and Formosa The pacific ocean typhoon will continue N. W. words to the S. E. of the Loochoos.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eighth Sunday after Trimity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Babbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 42; Lessons: Wisdom vi. 12-end, Mark x. 1-31; Anthem: "Teach me O Lord," Attwood; Hymns 242, 527, 319; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 46; Lessons: Wisdom vii 15-viii. 1, Acts xvii, 16-end; Hymns 13, 210, 175, 274; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Bible and the Body;" Chant 65; Hymns 630, 37, 707, 310. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Dressing up;" Chant 59; Hymns 688, 407, 73, 6.

Community Church.—Morning Services 9.30 a.m. Sunday School held in the New American School, Avenue Petain. Mr. Roy Creighton superintendent. 11 a.m. morning worship in Columbia Country Club (Zikawei car No. 2 as far as Route Doumer). The pastor, Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury; will preach on "The Supreme Task of the Chuch." Special music by the choir. 6 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the new Navy Y.M.C.A. corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads. The Pastor will preach on "Righteousness then peace." Special music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical). Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren of Hangchow; 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren of Hangchow. Children's service in school room at 11 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Sunday school 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 21 Nanking Road, Room 72.

A Sermon For Americans

That Pleased Harding

Here is the full text of the sermon delivered by Dr. John Brittan Clark in the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. President Harding was very much impressed by it and left his pew to go down to the pulpit to congratulate the pastor. Dr. Clark was born in Brooklyn in 1854 and has held pastorates there and in Detroit.

By the Rev. John Brittan Clark, D. D.

"Set ye up a standard in the land."—Jeremiah, 1., 2.

THAT sentence is three thousand years old. Really? It is as timely, as arresting, now as then, here as there. Recall for a moment its then and there. A man—it matters little who; he was Jeremiah, a prophet of God—felt keenly his country's crucial condition, its imperative need. The world of his time was in serious commotion. Those two great ever opposing world Powers, Persia and Egypt, were playing the seemingly endless game of national rivalry, suspicious, jealous, covetous, each of the other. In their recurrent contention the Hebrew nation, with whose destiny was involved the highest interest of mankind, occupying a territory quite indispensable for each in its campaign against the other, was unavoidably involved. As always in a nation so placed, different policies struggled for acceptance. The Hebrew people were confronted with such questions as these: To which of these Powers do we owe allegiance? With which is alliance most expedient? Should we have nothing to do with either? Is such neutrality possible? Even this scantiest resume is enough to show you how the then and there resembled the now and here.

Into such a state of popular uncertainty, of differing insistent policies, of vehement opposing propaganda, came this clarion call—"Set ye up a standard in the land." That was thrilling. It suggested an army, scattered and in rout, called to rally, to form anew about its flag. "Set ye up a standard in the land." How that must have inspired, encouraged, strengthened, all right thinking people then and there. How such a cry is needed to rally, to encourage, to inspire right minded people today! Can any true American not be caught and held by that? Think of it—a young man, not over 25, of the nobility, refined and cultured, coming out before his troubled chaotic time, calling his countrymen to set up a standard in their standardless land.

Would time permit, I would like to charm you with the heroism of this man—how he was misquoted and misrepresented; how his own order turned against him; how he was accused of betraying his country, how he was forbidden to leave his city; how he was imprisoned; how he was thrown into the dungeon-pit, where he sank in slime and mud to his waist; how, as an old man, he was sent into bondage in a foreign land.

But these are personal sufferings, always to be expected in the advocacy of a great cause in proportion to the zeal and conviction with which one advocates it. Personal sufferings, are incidental. The cause itself is the supreme thing. Here is a man who, in a time of national chaos, called upon his fellow countrymen to announce a clear, definite, unmistakable national platform: then, to stand shoulder to shoulder in its support. "Set ye up a standard in the land." Over more than thirty centuries his call comes ringingly to our country today. Give America a strong, inspiring, impelling, unifying, spiritual focal ideal. "Set ye up a standard in the land."

Surely, no one will question the need of such a standard. But what shall that standard be? One has but to look around him to see, one has but to hearken to hear, an answer to that question. It is, "Set ye up the Red standard in the land." If the statement made officially recently to the Governor of New York is true—it has not been denied—"the Reds are holding 16,000 meetings every week, and 350 radical newspapers have been established in the last six months." In almost every college and university in America—if our most noted investigator is to be believed—are student radical organisations. These all would set up the Red standard in the land.

How many really know for what that stands? With no bitterness or vehement anger, but with something of the infinite sorrow and pity of Christ as he looked down from the cross upon the Reds about, his foot, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," may I tell you for what the Red standard stands? It stands for the abolition of law, conceiving law to be an arbitrary, man made and class made thing. It stands for the abolition of government, conceiving government to be a class controlled means for enthralling the masses. It calls for the overthrow of the public school system, conceiving it a nursery for the support of existing social ideas. It would take children from their parents and their homes, making them the wards and property of the State. It would abolish all religion, conceiving religion as a superstition opposed to full freedom. The Red does not admit, does not believe, that "every human society must of necessity be composed of several strata. It may be disturbed temporarily into an amorphous whole by a revolution such as they propose; but only temporarily. Soon, out of the chaos which is all that the Red can produce, order must be restored or life will perish; and with the restoration of order comes the restoration of the various strata necessary to organised

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President Harding On Prohibition

In his trip across the United States en route to Alaska President Harding made a series of speeches at important political centers on the leading topics of the day. The following utterances on prohibition were made in his speech at Denver, Colorado:

My Countrymen: It has been said that "of the making of books there is no end." Quite as truthfully it might be paraphrased, "of the making of laws there is no end." We Americans undoubtedly hold all records for the making of a multiplicity of laws, state and national. If we were as assiduous about obeying and enforcing obedience to them as we are in demanding and enacting them, there would be no particular occasion for me to address you today on the general subject of law enforcement. We all recognise that to secure effective administration of the laws, to establish in the public mind an attitude of willing acceptance and obedience to law, is the most impressive mark of a civilised community.

Laws, of course, represent restrictions upon individual liberty, and in these very restrictions make liberty more secure. The individual surrenders something of his privilege to do as he pleases for the common good, and so organised society is possible. It is successful just about in proportion as laws are wise, as they represent deliberate and intelligent public opinion, and as they are obeyed. Civilisation had to travel a long way before it came to be commonly accepted that even an unwise law ought to be enforced in orderly fashion, because such enforcement would insure its repeal or modification, also in orderly fashion, if that were found desirable.

At this point it is worth while to raise a voice in protest against the vast volume of half-baked criticism that is constantly aimed against Americans, on the ground that they are alleged to be an undisciplined and rather lawless community. The criticism, of course, arises out of the fact that during the period of a very short national life, during which the currents of human affairs and interests have moved more rapidly than in any other period of history, we have been under the necessity to establish institutions, laws, modes of administration, which would meet not only the requirements of a new community established in a new world, but would permit adaption to rapidly changing conditions. It comes also of the very erroneous impression of many nationals that our liberty is a license instead of guaranteed freedom under the law.

STARTED IN CHANGING ERA

Older countries have had the privilege of developing laws and institutions slowly, gradually, painstakingly, through multiplied centuries in which change was commonly extremely slow. America had to build on the foundation of long-established European models not always adaptable to our requirements, and therefore necessitating many experiments in modification and readaptation.

Moreover, we started our experiment just at the time when the old medieval order was being changed at high speed by the processes of the industrial and social revolution which marked emergence from the later middle ages into the onrushing era of modern industrialism, modern science, and modern democratic procedures in government.

The founders of our country were compelled to establish institutions here, in a time when their whole inheritance of intellectual, moral, political and industrial traditions was being wrenched by the most amazing revolution that human society has known. In the circumstances, their achievement in laying the foundation, and our later one in building our present superstructure upon it, represents an accomplishment I believe without parallel. Thus viewed, I think he will find all justification for satisfaction in our progress thus far, and confidence in an assured future.

PROBLEMS ARE NEW

Our problems are the problems of a relatively new country, and of a new form of political organisation in a time of social flux. We shall not succeed if we attempt to solve them all at once; but no more shall we succeed if we assume to ignore their existence, to shut our eyes to the fact that they are before us. The very basis of our political establishment is the idea of a dual sovereignty, of the states and the nation; the idea of concurrent authority and concurrent responsibility. That is so elemental in our system that to do away with it would amount to demolishing our whole scheme of government.

Certain functions and responsibilities have been imposed upon the national government, while others have been reserved to the states. Between these two authorities there will always be unavoidably something like a twilight zone. Personally, I have never liked that phrase. I have regarded it as a peculiarly unfortunate and misleading description. The intermediate zone which receives light from two sovereign luminaries ought to be the best, not the worst, illumined region. I believe it can be made exactly that if we will but realise the necessity for real co-operation between national and state authority, if we will only develop effective means for the exercise therein of concurrent jurisdiction.

The problem of concurrent jurisdiction is not a new one brought to us with the eighteenth amendment. It is as old as the federal government. It has required to be dealt with by Congress and legislatures, by executives and by courts, in a multitude of relations to commerce, finance, transportation, and indeed the whole realm of concerns in our complex society. It has demanded our attention in all the multitude of issues ranging from the regulation of trusts and transportation, and even of certain relation with foreign governments, to the proposal for a uniform statute of marriage and divorce.

ASKS BACKWARD GLANCE

There have always been those who insisted that particular policies could not be carried out because of the conflict of jurisdictions; but experience has proved that whenever a given issue became so acute that evasion was impossible, procedures have been devised for dealing with it. Whoever will go back to the debates over the enactment of the anti-trust law, or the discussions of the interstate commerce measures, must recognise that these were but varying phases of the same general question that comes before us in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law.

A good deal of useful accomplishment toward uniformity and clarification of state and national laws has been effected through the efforts of the American Bar Association. This, of course, has been an unofficial effort—a labor of love and patriotism conducted by men especially qualified for its direction. It has seemed possible that something rather more formal and official might be evolved from these beginnings, which should help in perfecting the coordination.

President Roosevelt recognised this possibility when he called a council of governors to consider problems then demanding harmonious and uniform treatment Under the present administration a similar course has been adopted in bringing together the state executives for consideration of methods to give full force and effect to the concurrent authority of states and nation under the eighteenth amendment.

PRESENT PROBLEMS

We have dealt upon the same general principle in fixing a program for the utilisation of the waters of the Colorado river. Indeed, I have thought these conferences contained the germ of an idea which may some day grow into a useful auxiliary to our constitutional system; a formal council of co-ordination, representing state and national governments; authorised to examine into particular needs in this area, to devise projects in co-ordinated action, and to propose them formally to the Congress and the legislatures. Without possessing any powers of legislation or of mandatory initiation, such a body might render an advisory service which, if made permanent and continuing would conceivably be of great advantage.

But for the present there are immediate problems before us which cannot await the possible creation of any such slow moving mechanism of philosophic consideration. The prohibition amendment to the Constitution is the basic law of the land.

The Volstead act has been passed, providing a code of enforcement. I am convinced that they are a small and a greatly mistaken minority who believe the eighteenth amendment will ever be repealed. Details of enforcement policy doubtless will be changed as experience dictates. Further, I am convinced that whatever changes may be made will represent the sincere purpose of effective enforcement, rather than moderation of the general policy. It will be the part of wisdom to recognise the facts as they stand.

SUPPORT IS GENERAL POLICY

The general policy of the states to support the prohibition program, and to co-operate with the federal government regarding it, is attested by the fact that almost unanimously the states have passed enforcement laws of their own. A difficulty, however, arises at this point. A good deal of testimony comes to Washington that some states are disposed to abdicate their own police authority in this matter and to turn over the burden of prohibition enforcement to the federal authorities. It is a singular fact that some states which successfully enforced their own prohibiton statutes before the eighteenth amendment was adopted have latterly gone backwards in this regard.

Communities in which the policy was frankly accepted as productive of highly beneficial results, and in which there was no widespread protest so long as it was merely a state concern, report that since the federal government became a part responsible there has been a growing laxity on the part of state authorities about enforcing the law. Doubtless this is largely due to a misconceived notion, too widely entertained, that the federal government has actually taken over the real responsibility. The fact is quite the contrary. The federal government is not equipped with the instrumentalities to make enforcement locally effective. It does not maintain either a police or a judicial establishment adequate to or designed for such a task.

If the burden of enforcement shall continue to be increasingly thrown upon the federal government, it will be necessary, at large expense, to create a federal police authority which in time will inevitably come to be regarded as an intrusion upon and interference with the right of local authority to manage local concerns. The possibilities of disaster in such a situation hardy need to be suggested. Yet it is something that we must recognise as among the menaces in this situation.

NO RELAXATION COMING

The federal government ought to perform, in connection with the enforcement of this policy, those functions which are obviously within its proper province. These are compliance in all its aspects as it relates to international commerce, the importation and exportation of liquors, the collection of federal revenue, the prevention of smuggling, and in general the enforcement of the law within the proper realm of federal authority. But the business of local enforcement, by states and cities, ought to be in the hands of the state and local authorities, and it should be executed in all sincer-

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Fanatics Keeping Prohibition Alive As A Political Issue, Says Harding

Here are the high lights in President Harding's remarks on the prohibition situation:

"They are a small and mistaken minority who believe the eighteenth amendment will ever be repealed.

"The country and the nation will not allow the law of the land to be made a byword.

"It is not an issue between wets and drys, but an issue whether the laws of this country can and will be enforced.

"It is a curious illustration of loose thinking that some have proposed as a means of protecting states' rights that the states should abandon their part in enforcing the prohibition policy.

"When a state deliberately refuses to exercise the powers which the Constitution expressly confers on it, it obviously nullifies state authority.

"The new nullificationists will discover that they have perpetrated one of the historic blunders in political management.

"Universal prohibition would occasion far less discontent than partial prohibition.

"Neither of the great parties will see the time, in the lives of any who are now voting citizens, when it will declare openly for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

"The question is kept in politics because of the almost fanatical urgency of the minority of extremists on both sides."

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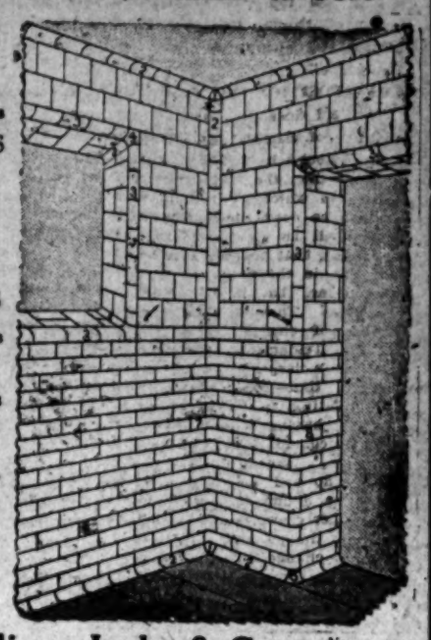

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A Sermon For Americans

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society. Those that were yesterday at the top may in the new order of things find themselves dispossessed without any benefit to the whole."

TRANSPOSITION OF CLASSES

The Red does not stand for the abolition of classes. He thinks he does. I doubt if he really thinks of more than the transposition of classes, in which those who were up shall be down, those who were down shall be up. Granting, for a moment, that turn-about may be fair play in the social as in any other game, that is not abolition of classes. That is simply transposition of classes. It is really the Old Testament incident of Esau on a large scale. You remember that—how Esau, tired with hunting fruitlessly all day for food, having nothing save, as it seemed to him, intangible birthright, saw another man, Jacob, who had not worked as he had, with a fine mess of pottage. Esau eagerly exchanged his birthright for the pottage.

Simply change the names, one is astonished how he has that very thing today.

Instead of Esau say people who worked hard and have nothing to show for their work; people who have deep strong cravings for the satisfaction of real needs; people who see others who have not worked as they, with what they crave; people who eagerly would exchange their theoretical rights for—the Bible calls it "red pottage." The Red has for its slogan—I quote: "Every strike is a small revolution and a dress rehearsal for the big one." Be it said, and with all possible emphasis, that is not the slogan of American labor. It was with a joyous leap of the heart I read recently Mr. Gomper's demand upon the Central Labor Council of Seattle. I am all the more glad to say this because there are some matters in which I can have no agreement with Mr. Gompers; but here I am with him, heart and soul. "Because of our concern for the dignity of the law" I am quoting, "demand was made for:

"Repudiation of the Industrial Workers of the World and similar organisations.

"Rescinding of indorsement of the Soviet dictatorship and of Communism.

"Discontinuation of sending delegates to communistic congresses."

"RED" EFFORT INSIDIOUS

The Red effort is most insidious and persistent. Do you realise there is in Moscow a college for the education of agitators, with regular courses and classes? That the graduates are sent to all parts of the world? Do you realise that every year there is a council of delegates in Moscow, coming from every nation in the world; that each reports the "sore spot" in his particular nation and community; that study is then given to how to further irritate that and make it more aggravated; that each delegate returns thoroughly informed as to how to do this: that vast sums of money—last year $400,000—are annually appropriated for just this object? If it be asked in response to the call, "Set ye up a standard in the land" what standard, the answer comes from far more quarters than one thinks—the Red standard

But some standard must be set up in the land. If not the red, what? With every ounce of power in me I answer, "The red, white and blue." You say, "But there ou have the red." Yes, but do you know what that red typifies? "Blood," you say. Yes, But blood shed for our country and its institutions, not against them; shed for their preservation, not for their destruction; shed freely, gladly, for law, for order, for government, for the social structure. Against the Red's red stand wilful murder and wholesale massacre for the gratification of subversive personal desires. Against the red of red, white and blue stand the figures, 1776, 1812, 1864, 1917.

But, thank God, our flag is not all red. Side by side in it are the white and the blue. White has ever been the symbol of sincerity, of honesty, of purity. I am not so ignorant of history nor am I so untrue as to say that the policy of America abroad or at home has been spotless. In national, as in personal life, there are mistakes, faults, failures. Nevertheless, th's cannot be truly gained by any one familiar with history and loyal to the truth—the tenor and objective of American national life has not been for territorial possession or martial power. It has been for the welfare of the people of the world and for her own people's welfare. In the endeavor after this, our nation, at times, has been swerved from her direct course by some potent, temporary influence, just as a ship may be forced to different tacks by adverse wind or tide; but the general course has never changed. We must be most careful that it never changes.

DRAWS DISTINCTION

Sometimes I fear there may be a sad confusion in the minds of our people hearing so often that misconstrued word, "democracy." This nation was constituted a republic, not a democracy. Said Madison, one of the spokesmen and interpreters of the convention which framed the American Constitution:

"Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention: have ever been found incompatible with personal sanctity or the rights of property, and have, in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we seek."

Writing to Pickering Hamilton said:

"The plan of a constitution which I drew was predicated upon this basis—the political principles of this country would endure nothing but republican government."

Do not humiliate yourselves or dishonor me, I beg you, by thinking I am referring to political parties in so speaking. I am thinking not of political parties but of fundamental principles of government. One needs to be told, bluntly it may be, "There is under way in the United States at the present time a definite and determined movement to change our representative republic to a socialistic democracy." Many who sympathise with this movement do not realise all it means. It means red, not white.

The welfare of the people of the world, the welfare of her own people; America a representative republic; these two things the persistent, changeless, progressive purpose and objective of America—that is the white in the red, white and blue.

And blue. The Jews believed blue was the color of God's throne. What a thrilling thing it is that the galaxy of stars on our flag are in a field of blue, even as the constellations above us are in their boundless azure field. These stars are the component States of our nation—think of it: every State individually from the Golden Gate to Plymouth Rock, from the southern Gulf to the broad St. Lawrence, all the States collectively in the field of blue—the American nation embosomed in Almighty God.

HERITAGE OF AMERICA

It has been well said, "The roudest heritage of this country is that all through its history there has run like a golden thread a deeply religious strain." The compact signed in the cabin of the historic Mayflower begins, "In the name of God, Having undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith." These are the opening words of the first State paper ever adopted for the government of a community on American soil. In the Declaration of Independence we find: "Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions... and for support of this declaration with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence."

"In our Constitutional Convention were assembled the greatest body of men from the standpoint of physical vigor, mental acumen and moral courage that ever met together for human achievement," writes Mr. Atwood. "That marvelous body of men met day after day for four weeks and had not agreed on a single sentence or word. On the last morning of the fifth week, in the midst of a heated discussion, they were about to adjourn and abandon the great purpose for which they had met, when Benjamin Franklin, perhaps the wisest man in the convention, mature in years, ripe in wisdom, consummate in tact, arose and addressed Washington in the chair: "Mr. President: I have lived, sir, a long time. The longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can arise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I firmly believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. I therefore beg leave to move that hereafter prayers imploring the assistance of heaven and its blessing on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business." That—may it never cease—is still the procedure in both the Senate and the House.

Washington, who himself had taken no part in the discussion of the convention up to that time, rose from the President's chair, and in tones of suppressed emotion said what Prof. Fiske has well said ought to be written on the walls of every legislative hall, State and national, in this country, and of every room where people meet to write a platform or adopt a resolution or nominate a candidate: "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted; perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

From that moment they began to make progress in the framing and adoption of that fame crowned document which Gladstone asserted was "the greatest piece of work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." May it stand impregnable to all attacks upon it forever.

The time would fail me to call the roll of those whom every American deveres who solemnly and publicly have written God into American history. It would seem that our great leaders of the past sensed the sublime truth which Dr. Gunsaulus phrased so strikingly: "Statesmanship is seeing where Almighty God is going and then getting things out of His way." And this, the blue, in the red, white and blue, is what it is proposed to supplant by the red—the red, indeed of a country without God.

The time has come when all true Americans should heed this call that comes to us over the fops of thirty centuries: "Set ye up a standard in the land."

Do not, I beg you, give this your academic approval, merely. When we speak of setting up a standard in the land we mean far more than unfurling a bit of stained bunting. The real standard of any country is the life and character of its people. What is the color of these—no matter what the color of its flag? Set ye up in this land this standard—the people of America must be American to the core. The teachers of the youth of this land must be men and women loyal at heart to the American ideal. The American people must be, in personal and in social life, moral people. The standards of morally pure living must be held to.

GOD-FEARING PEOPLE

The American people must be a God fearing people. A nation's people make a nation's standard. A few years ago one flying aloft and looking down would have seen on a great field near one of our army posts an immense American flag spread upon the ground. It was perfect in every detail—its stripes of red and white, its white stars in the field of blue. It was composed of 35,000 officers and men of the army and navy. In their proper places and colors they made that great red, white and blue standard—a living American flag.

That symbolised a great and vital truth. Do you not see it? Do you not feel it? Are you not gripped by it? You are the people who make this nation's standard. You determine whether it shall be red—or red, white and blue.

Let that be borne in upon us this memorial Sunday. Too often our remembrance is of names and persons only; not of what was so precious to them, what they embodied. This must not be. Let us remember Grant, but let us remember what Grant stood for. Let us remember Dahlgren, but let us remember what Dahlgren stood for. Let all who can, stand reverently on Memorial Day beneath the trees among the monuments of beautiful Arlington, remembering not only the known and unknown dead, in blue or brown, but remembering those vital principles for which they lived and died. Let not our remembrance of them be all that is laid by us upon the countless ones who died on Flanders fields; let us lay our loyalty there. Cover the grave of yonder unknown with choicest wreaths of gratitude. But let every flower in every wreath laid there be fragrant with sworn devotion to the country for which he died. Let the silent guard in bronze, that day and night, in heat or cold, in sunshine or in storm, watches on marble pedestal the country's capital, be typical of sleepless guardianship by her people of our country's ideal. Let us remember he principles for which they stood. Let us see these do not change or die. So shall we best memorialise them and their work.

In the Hebrew tabernacle, that strange blue tent which went with the Hebrews through the many hard years of their journey though the desert to their promised land, hung a wonderful curtain. It was prized by every Hebrew. It was loved, it was revered by all. It hung before a space containing the wondrous ark or chest in which was the divine law, on which knelt in prayer the golden angels, between whom shined at times the holy fire; that curtain into which had gone some sacrifice by every Hebrew, the surrender even by little children of something held precious; that curtain woven by hard toil and shielded by heroic fighting and dying—was red, white and blue.

With all our souls let us pray oh—let us make it true; the only standard that shall ever be set up in this land shall be a fragment of that holy curtain—red, white and blue; forever behind it the Eternal God.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

SOMEBODY LIED

TWO men went into a saloon on Main Street yesterday and braced up solemnly to the bar. One was an old man with gray whiskers, the other was a long, lanky youth, evidently his son. Both were dressed like farm hands and they appeared somewhat bewildered at the splendor of the saloon.

The bartender asked them what they would have.

The old man leaned across the bar and said hoarsely and mysteriously: "You see, mister, me an' Lem just sold a load of tomatters and green corn fer nineteen dollars en a half. The old woman at home figgered we'd git just sixteen dollars and a quarters fer the truck, so me and Lem is three twenty-five ahead. When folks makes a big strike they most al'ays gets drunk, and es me and Lem never was drunk, we says, we'll git drunk and see how it feels. The feelin's pretty bully, ain't it?"

"Some think so," said the bartender, "what'll you have?"

They both called for whiskey and stood against the bar until they had taken some five or six drinks apiece.

"Feel good, Lem?" asked the old man.

"Not a darn bit," said the son. "Don't feel like shoutin' and raisin' Cain?"

"No."

"Don't feel good at all?"

"No. Feel like the devil. Feel sick, en burnin' inside."

"Is yer head buzzin', Lem, and er achin'?"

"Yes, Dad, en is yer knees a kind er wobblin', en yer eyes a waterin'?"

"You bet, en is yer stummick er gripin' en does yer feel like yer had swallowed a wild cat en er litter of kittens?"

"Yes, Dad, and don't you wish we wuz to home, whar we could lie down in ther clover patch en kick?"

"Yes, sonny, this here is what comes of goin' back on yer ma. Does yer feel real bad?"

"Bad ez ther devil, Dad."

"Look a here, mister," said the old man to the bartender, "somebody has lied to us about the fun in gettin' drunk. We're agoin' home and never goin' to do it agin. I'd ruther hev the blind staggers, the itch, en the cramp colic all to onct, then ter git drunk. Come on, sonny, en let's hunt the waggin."

MARVELLOUS

There is one man we know who is about as clever a reasoner as this country has yet produced. He has a way of thinking out a problem that is sometimes little short of divination. One day last week his wife told him to make some purchases, and as with all his logical powers he is rather forgetful on ordinary subjects, she tied a string around his finger so he would not forget his errand. About 9 o'clock that night while hurrying homeward, he suddenly felt the string on his finger and stopped short. Then for the life of him he could not remember for what purpose the string had been placed there.

"Let's see," he said. "The string was tied on my finger so I would not forget. Therefore it is a forget-me-not. Now a forget-me-not is a flower. Ah, yes, that's it. I was to get a sack of flour."

The giant intellect had got in its work.

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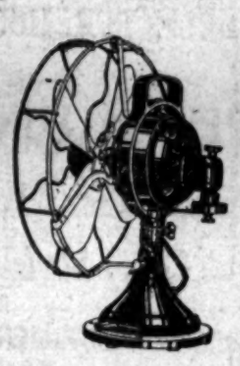

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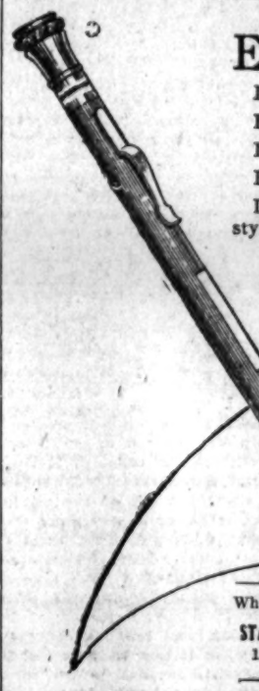

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Mansions In The Sky Like Our Earthly Home Says Lady Conan Doyle

BY LADY CONAN DOYLE

When I die I shall go to sleep and waken in a land of houses, grass, trees—exactly like the world in which we now live, except that it is not material but spirit.

I know this to be so because I have had it described to me over and over again by those who have passed over—my mother, my beloved stepson, my friends and many others.

There are homes there—the "mansions in the sky" of which the Bible speaks—and people live in them there much as we do here. They work, they play—much harder than we do, with this exception, that they are busy at things they have long wanted to do in this world, but have been unable.

My loved ones, who have passed on, have told me that the world after death is an "etheric duplicate" of this world. Not only have I heard this from my own dear ones, whose testimony naturally means a great deal more to me than to others, but practically identical descriptions of the after world have been received in distant and unrelated parts of the world at almost the same time, by persons utterly unknown to each other and to me.

Every object in the material world has its counterpart in the spiritual world. My stepson tells me that he has his favorite books, his collections—all the little treasured personal belongings that every young man prizes.

I do not like to place emphasis upon the testimony of my stepson, because I realise that such messages, while they carry great personal conviction to Sir Arthur and myself, have no more weight with others than that of any stranger would carry. The only proof which would parallel it for you would be a message from your son, or your mother. For this reason, I want to call attention to the hundreds of similar descriptions of the after life received by psychic investigators from mediums in all parts of the world—men and women speaking various languages, living various lives. Messages are coming fast and thick from all corners of the civilised globe. Spiritualism seems to be sweeping the earth.

These messages come through mediums, of course. To many, the necessity of communicating through a third person is a suspicious circumstance. Scared off by the possibility of fraud, they will not acknowledge the truth when it is given them beyond a reasonable doubt.

The medium is a necessary vehicle. You cannot send a message by telegraph without using the instrument and the sender, you cannot talk over the telephone without employing the mechanism which is attuned to that purpose.

The medium is attuned to communication between the two worlds—the material and the spirit—and is therefore the necessary avenue for the transmission of messages.

I was much amused recently at my young son's behavior when a well-meaning lady visitor appeared unconvinced after he had related to her his experience in seeing and taking with his dead stepbrother. Amazed at the child's matter-of-fact acceptance of the supernatural she wore a surprised and somewhat dubious expression.

As I came into the room, my son was becoming slightly belligerent in his attitude toward her, and said vehemently, in boy-fashion: "Well, I rather guess I know my own brother, don't I?"

He and his younger brothers have seen their dead stepbrother and talked with him. They are not afraid of death. Indeed, in a manner, they rather look forward to it. In those who do not understand Spiritualism this would be considered morbidity. In a Spiritualist it is simply calm acceptance of a natural process.

When I fall asleep, as the process of death will appear to me, the first thing on which my eyes will fall will be the faces of my loved ones who have passed on.

We do not meet there the people we have disliked in this world, or those who have been cruel or unkind to us—unsympathetic relatives, acknowledged enemies, bigoted, wicked or depraved people—all these are working out their own salvation somewhere else.

There is no meeting and clashing there of unattuned forces—the first rule of the spirit world is love and understanding, and only those spirits who are in absolute accord come into close association with each other.

The more spiritual souls go at once to a higher plane; the wicked lag behind in a lower sphere until they have expiated their sin and changed their ways.

The houses there, I want to explain for the consolation of those of us who are weary of struggling here with bad drains and peeling paint and the various troubles of the householder, are instead the beautiful dream castles we have all planned and hoped for, the spiritual materialisation of what a home should be.

We shall be very busy there following up the tastes and talents we have had to neglect in this world, developing the abilities that have lain dormant within us because we had not the time or the money or the opportunity to develop them properly here.

This is what seems to me the most beautiful, and by far the most important, aspect of the future life—the knowledge that in the next world we shall surely reach the full height of our desires, achieve the consummation of our dearest hopes. Ambitions thwarted in this world, dreams unfulfilled, will all be realised there.

SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION

This is not a vain, idyllic dream picture, but the natural, logical end of all spiritual evolution. Life is moving toward perfection, and hampered by the chains of the material we cannot hope to reach the sublime heights to which every human soul aspires until we have shed the fleshly body and become pure spirit.

The flesh is chained to earth, all things are possible to the spirit.

This is the message Sir Arthur and I intend to bring to every human soul, if we can. We mean to spend the rest of our lives in furthering the cause of Spiritualism.

When I think of the millions and millions of struggling souls, living drab, gray lives amid the most sordid, heart-sickening surroundings, baffled by Fate at every turn and deprived of all the lovely, easy things of life, I think we cannot carry this message of hope to the world fast enough!

We do not put forward our own evidence entirely, but that of thousands of others.

Does it not seem to you significant that in practically every country in the world mediums should be receiving greatly similar messages at almost the same time—mediums of a dozen different nationalities, poor persons, without means, in out-of-the-way places, who could hardly know of each others existence?

Many of these mediums speak only one language, that of their native country, and often speak it very poorly. Some are almost illiterate, and so far as academic learning is concerned, grossly ignorant. Yet they receive the most beautiful and inspiring messages from those who have died, delivered in the purest phrases, which they could not even have had an opportunity to hear spoken! How can this be?

It does not seem paradoxical to me that messages should come through such people. Every one is aware that the greatest souls are quite often the lowliest; Christ himself had the very humblest birth and parentage, and the great men of all time have almost invariably been men of the people. Joan of Arc was an ignorant peasant, but to her came the vision.

I have known a medium who was scarcely able to speak her own language, an unlettered woman with no schooling, a coarse manner of speech and an unmistakable Cockney accent, to deliver while in a "trance" the most inspired messages in perfect French!

These are things which the scoffers cannot explain except as mental phenomena. We are convinced that such things come from beyond the grave.

Often, it is true, you will receive ridiculous messages, as from some prankish spirit. That is to be expected. There are "hoodlums" among the spirits just as there are among humanity.

Let me say here and now that it will go hard in the next world with those who try to block the advance of spiritualism. Those who try to stop the progress of enlightenment have a great deal of human grief and suffering to answer for, and they will most certainly have this account to settle in the next world.

If everyone could be made to realize that we take with us when we die the results of all our actions in this world, what an amazing about-face there would be!

Then remember this—we do not change instantly when we die. We do not become angelic the moment we leave the mortal body. We have all our earthly mistakes to answer for first.

When I pass from this room into another I am still the same person, am I not? It is the same with death—death itself is simply a passing from one room of existence into another. In all fundamental respects we are still the same person—only our physical body lies behind us in the grave.

But we ourselves—the spirit that is you and me—we must face the results of our behavior in the life we have left behind, just as inevitably as we draw blood if we slash our finger with a knife.

I wish I could make clear to every person in the world the inevitability of facing the consequences of our actions. I believe if this could be definitely established in the consciousness of every living being this world would be transformed into an earthly paradise.

I know personally of at least one family where this was accomplished by spiritualism. The man, a domineering, surly brute who had made his wife's life a horror and their children into cringing little weaklings by his harshness and irritability, was suddenly shown that in his after-life he would be separated from them and from all his friends and relatives because of his ill doing.

He talked through a medium with his mother, who told him with the utmost sadness, that she would not be able to see him or talk with him when he passed on because he would not be admitted to the plane on which she now lived. The most remarkable change came over the man: he dropped the manners of a bully and became a reasonable, thoughtful, considerable husband and father.

I have friends who used to hesitate to call on this man and his wife because he might storm in at any minute and insult her and them, browbeat his children and make things generally uncomfortable.

NEW A GOOD CITIZEN

Now I am told he has become a much more acceptable citizen, that his home atmosphere has cleared considerably, and his wife for the first time in her miserable life is able to call her soul her own.

It is inspiring to me to know that in the next life I shall have time for all the things I have had to neglect in this. Time for music, time for singing, for reading—whatever wish has been unfulfilled in this life will be fulfilled there.

My maids at home have ambitions they would like to follow out, but are held back by poverty and other restrictions. I tell them not to worry, that they will be able to do as they like when they die.

It is a great comfort to me to know that I shall be able to sing and continue my music, which I have been forced to give up in order to help Sir Arthur. We are both so extremely busy in spreading the knowledge of spiritualism that we have been obliged to give up a thousand things that mean the breath of life to us—he, his writing, for instance, from which he could make a comfortable fortune if he liked, instead of sacrificing his time and money and energy in lecturing and investigation, as he is now doing.

Not everyone appreciates my husband's absolute disinterestedness, his complete goodness. I daresay he will go right on working, after he passes into the next world, trying to bring light into the darkness that so many millions are struggling in.

That will be his greatest wish—to continue to enlighten others. My husband is one of the best men in the world. Absolute unselfishness is his; I wish many of those who criticise him knew and understood this as I do. However, criticism does not matter—to us; only to the critic.

There is no doubt that spiritualism is sweeping the world, and with its coming are vanishing the old dogmas, superstitions and beliefs.

You can aid its coming by experimenting for yourself. We have all had experiences it has been impossible to explain on natural grounds. Follow thee up—develop any psychic power you have.

Usually people who have great human sympathy and understanding, or the strange quality we call "insight," are in reality "mediumistic"—they could become mediums if they developed their powers.

Try it for yourself. Get together a small group of persons in your own parlor—be sure they are openminded and not antagonistic to the idea—and hold short seances frequently.

You may not anything at first, but you will. If any one among you has any psychic power ultimately you will get manifestations. It is not necessary to hold seances in the dark, but quiet, dimly lighted surroundings are best because they shut ont all distractions and leave the way clear for spiritual things.

Do not try in public. You may be embarrassed by the results you receive.

I sat in the public dining-room of a London restaurant recently with a number of friends. We had all attended a seance and had stopped in for supper before going home. There were several mediums in the party and all the rest of us were ardent believers in Spiritualism.

We are so accustomed to having my stepson with us on these occasions—he visits us constantly in the spirit—that I wondered aloud if he might not be with us.

THE MOVING TABLE

Suddenly we were all very much embarrassed when three loud knocks sounded on the table around which we were sitting, and it moved along the floor. The presence of so many mediums made a manifestation possible in the brightly lighted diningroom of a public restaurant, before the eyes of many curious strangers.

So I say, hold your seances in the seclusion of your own parlor unless you are prepared to be made conspicuous, perhaps, by what may happen to you!

And whatever your difficulties, take heart. Do not be downcast, however difficult your way may appear. Go out and prove for yourself this glorious message which Spiritualism has brought us: that we shall all certainly some day have the things for which we now yearn in vain.

Each to his own—that is the law of the spirit world, where every soul will find its complete fulfillment and ultimate perfection.

No soul is lost; some require longer than others to climb to the higher planes, but no soul is ever completely lost.

As we grow more perfect, more spiritual, the need for the things of this life passes away, and earthly things fade. Finally we shall all stand together on the plane of pure spirit.

Christ Himself was the first Spiritualist. His testimony was the first and greatest, and surely it is not ours to deny.

"Save your eyes."

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Mr. Dooley: *On Famous Men*

BY FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "that a lot iv people has been asked to make out a list iv th' hundred gr-reatest men in th' wur-ruld that ar-re now dead."

"I didn't know there were that manny," said Mr. Hennessy.

"No more did I," said Mr. Dooley.

"But judgin' be what's been turned in be th' bys as their pick iv th' wur-ruld's championship team there's not a hundhred—there's a millyon.

"I don't know most iv thim. They done things in thrades that I know nawthin' about. Ye see, ivry wan that's asked puts down names iv is-ads in their own business. They all start with Shakespeare. Washington an' Lincoln, but they're lible to wind up with Ephraian Perkins, who was th' champeen calcyminer iv his time.

"Ivry man to his graft, as th' sayin' is. A pote picks out a hundred potes who he thinks ar-re in his class, or nearly so. A banker can't see annybody but Shakespeare, Wash'nton, an' Lincoln excipt th' bys that can separate money with their thumbs. A bartinder tells ye that th' customers he wud like to see on a dull avenin' ar-re Shakspeare, Wash'nton, Lincoln an' th' aujaniuses that has had cocktails named afther thim. That's a crowded ordher, but 'tis as sure a way to fame as anny I know. Cinchries fr'm now William Jennings Bryan will be cillybrated whin people can't raymimber whether it was Roodyard Kipling or Laura Jean Libbey that lived in Brooklyn.

"A mannyfacther iv furniture acknowledges that th' men that have had most influence on his life were Shakespeare, Wash'nton, Lincoln an' the' auvinter iv curled hair. A grocery man says that his eyes ar're dimmed with tears ivry time he thinks iv Shakspeare, Wash'nton, Lincoln an' th' author iv dhried apples. Shakspeare an' Fr-rinch in th' dhriver iv Hook an' Laddher Five. Ye'er oldest boy thinks it's Babe Ruth. Ye'er daughter thinks it's Jawn Dhrew.

"An author heads th' list with th' two Dutchmen that invinted printin,' though Father Kelly says authors was just as well off whin they chalked their own novels on a piece iv slate an' charged people so much a head to look at thim. They were their own publisher in thim days.

"There'll be nawthin' but Shakespeare an' Fr-rinch in th' Fr-rinch list, an' th' Rooshyan list wud make th' chief iv polis sind out a riot call.

* * *

"An' they're right, all iv thim. If Shakespeare goes on th' list because he cud thow a pome farther thin anny man before or since, Babe Ruth ought to go on because he can hit the pellet high and far. Jack Dempsey is as gr-reat a man in his way as Senator Hiram Johnson. They've both got th' punch, but 'tis in a diffrant way.

"Look out iv th' window at that fellow acrost th' sthreet climbin' up a derrick with a hammer in wan hand, a monkey wrench between his teeth, an a bag iv spikes hangin' fr'm his neck. Cud Hogan's friend Milton do that? He cud not do more thin that acrobat cud write 'Shurdan's Ride' or whativer it was. Manny a man that cud capture this here city with wan hand cudden't bate a carpet.

"Manny a man that cud rule a hundhred millyon sthrangers with an ir'n hand is careful to take off his shoes in th' front hallway whin he comes home late at night.

"What makes a man gr-reat annyhow? It isn't because he's good, though it may be because he isn't. Manny a hero iv antikity has a pitcher iv some wan else in th' goold watch th' boys in th office give him f'r Chris'mas. It ain't because he's betther iddycated thin others. There arre fellows tachin' school in Waukegan that cud spell betther thin Alexandher th' Gr-reat.

"It ain't because he's pretty. An album filled with pitchers iv th' gr-reatest cud on'y be opened afther dark. It ain't because they're brave. Many a man has voted th' raypublican ticket in Mississippi without aven gettin' his name on th' tally sheet.

"An' it ain't because they plan things in advance, f'r there was Columbus, whose name is on manny lamp posts, an' he didn't find what he wint' lookin' f'r. Hogan tells me, an' it wasn't America he discovered at first but a place called Watlin's island that he bumped into on his way to Chinny, th' poor deluded Eyetalyan thinkin' Chinny was somewheres near Phillydelphy.

* * *

"So there ye ar-re. Before ye pick out th' gr-reatest men ye've got to tell me what is ye'er idee iv a gr-reat man. Father Kelly says a man's gr-reat who can do th' wan thing he knows how to do betther thin most annywan else. That is, if he has th' luck to cash in. Be that rule I can prove ye're th' akel iv Joolyus Cayzer, f'r I've disoned ye'er scientific handlin' iv a shovel, me boy, though I've niver mentioned it f'r fear iv turnin' ye'er head.

"But whin I look over these lists I'm disappointed in not seein' th' mintion iv manny a binifactor iv humanity that I've always looked up to. I'm goin' to make out me own list. Ive as good a right as annywan. An' th' name I'll put down fourth is th' fellow that invinted suspinders before belts became popular. I've often talked to ye about him. He's wan iv me gr-reatest heroes. I don't know his name, but ivry time I look down at me legs an' see they're properly dhraped I think kindly iv this janius.

* * *

"I wanst had an idee that suspinders was wan iv th' oldest iv human institutions. I suppose ivrybody did. That's th' careless way we take th' gr-reat gifts iv science. We think there niver was a time whin there weren't all these convayniences. We have no thought iv th' lone student settin' undher th' midnight lamp an' doin' thim out f'r th' benefit iv a thankless race.

"I supposed that th' second things Adam bought father he became ashamed iv himself—an' he'd ought not to be goin' around that way aven if 'twas on'y his own fam'y that cud see him—was a pair iv suspenders to hold thim up.

"But it ain't so. Fr'm what Hogan tells me they're almost what ye might call a modhren invintion. F'r eight thousan' years, accordin' to Father Kelly's count, or f'r eight thousan' millyon years th' way they ad it up in th' collodges th' wurruld wint without thim till this modest frind iv man come along with an invintion that has made it possible f'r mankind to fight th' battles iv th' wurruld with both hands free.

"Iver since Hogan told me this I can't reac' histhry without puttin' in lines that make me shiver. 'Give me liberty or give me death,' says Pathrick Hinnery, raisin' his hands above his head with a passyonate gesture, accordin' to histhry. 'Give me liberty or give me death,' says Pathrick Hinnery, raisin' van hand above his head, accordin' to me. No wonder sojers in th' old times were brave. They cudden't run away comfortably. An' Ive always wondhered how th' French cud talk at all in thim dark days.

"Who else wud I put on me list? Faith, I don't know. Manny gr-reat devilopments has been made in me line iv business since liquor merchants used to go ar-round sellin' pints out iv a leather bag, which practice they have reverted to since the enforcement of the eighteenth amindment.

"I wud mention th' creators iv th' beer pump, th' cash registher, th' combynation cheese, cracker an' coffee plate, th' segar lighter, an'th' injanyons device f'r cuttin' off th' ends iv seegars which in oncivilized peeroyds was bit off. But I'm willin' to accipt anny man's list so it don't include th' inventor iv th' alarm clock an' th' gas meter I've got thim on me other list.

"'Tis a good sign whin people acknowledge that other people ar-re gr-reat. It shows self-resthraint. It's far aisier to say no man was gr-reat. An' ye can always prove that, f'r there's somethin' th' matther with ivry man, an' if there wasn't he'd be lynched.

* * *

"I wondher who'll be the' gr-reat men iv to-day a hundred year fr'm now. Lookin' over me contimpraies, I shud say that almost annywan has a chanst. Posterity, Hinnissy, somethimes likes to vote f'r th' dark horse. There's wan thing ye may be sure iv, an' that is that manny a boy that thinks he's got th' diploma in his bag won't figure in th biographical ditchnries.

"Faith, I wudden't be surprised it all if ye got in ye'erself. A hundhred years fr'm now a man may pick up a histhr iv our country an' read: 'At this peeryod there ar-rose a remarkable figure in th' person iv Malachi Hinnissy. F'r cinchries th' wurruld had been full iv talk. Now f'r th' first time there appeared a man who cud listen. He was th' foundher iv th' pow'rful school that includes at th' prisint day most iv th' thoughtful men iv th' wr'ruld."

"But I haven't been listenin'," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if ye won't talk an' ye won't listen ye can have ye'er thrunk checked to th' Hall iv Fame to-night. Ye'er elicted."

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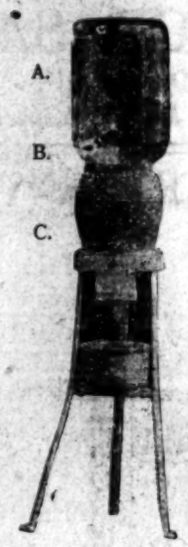

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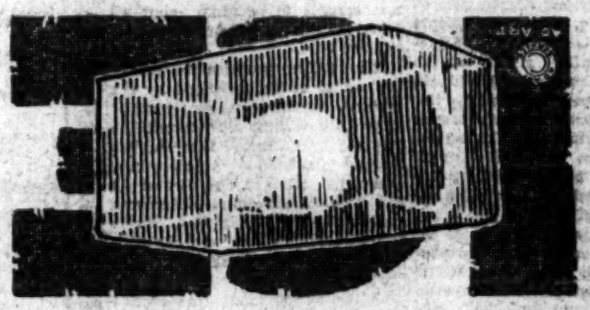

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President Harding On Prohibition

(Continued from Page 12)

ity and good faith, as other laws are presumed to be executed.

What I am saying must not be construed as indicating any relaxation of the national government's purpose to do its full duty in this matter. I have no doubt that if the burden is cast, in undue proportion, upon the national authority the federal government will, not only under this administration, but under whatever others may come into the future, assume and discharge the full obligation.

PUBLIC OPINION NEEDED

But I am pointing out that this ought not to be made necessary. The national policy ought to be supported by the public opinion and the administrative machinery of the whole country. For myself, I am confident that we are passing now through the most difficult stage of this matter, and that as time passes there will be a more and more willing acceptance by authorities everywhere of the unalterable obligation of law enforcement. The country and the nation will not permit the law of the land to be made a byword.

The issue is fast coming to be recognised, not as an issue between wets and drys, not a question between those who believe in prohibition and those who do not, not a contention between those who want to drink and those who do not; it is fast being raised above all that, to recognition as an issue of whether the laws of this country can be and will be enforced.

So far as the federal government is concerned, and I am very sure also, so far as concerns the very great majority of the state governments and the local governments, it will be enforced. A gratifying, indeed it may fairly be said an amazing, progress has been made in the last few years toward better enforcement.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATE

It is a curious illustration of loose thinking, that some people have proposed, as a means to protecting the fullest rights of the states, that the states should abthe on their part in enforcing the prohibitory policy. That means simply an invitation to the federal government to exercise powers which should be exercised by the states. Instead of being an assertion of state rights it is an abandonment of them; it is an abdication; it amounts to a confession by the state that dosen't choose to govern itself but prefers to turn the task, or a considerable part of it, over to the federal authority. There could be no more complete negation of state rights.

The national government has been uniformly considerate of the sensibilities of the states about their rights and authorities. But when a state deliberately refuses to exercise the powers which the Constitution expressly confers on it, it obviously commits itself to a policy of nullifying state authority, the end of which we are reluctant to conjecture.

The policy of nullification has never appealed strongly to the American people. There are some historical records regarding efforts of states to nullify national policies; but the spectacle of a state nullifying its own authority, and asking the national sovereignty to take over an important part of its powers, is new. When the implications of this strange proposal are fully understood by the people and parties devoted to preserving the rights of states, the new nullificationists, I venture to say, will discover that they have perpetrated what is likely to prove one of the historic blunders in political management.

APPEALS TO LAW-LOVING

I am making my appeal in this matter to the broadest and best sentiments of law-abiding Americans everywhere. We must recognise that there are some people on both sides of this question in whose minds it is absolutely paramount. Some would be willing to sacrifice every other consideration of policy in order to have their own way as to this one. This constitutes one of the most demoralising factors in the situation.

It was very generally believed the adoption of the Constitutional amendment would take the question out of our politics. Thus far it has not done so, though I venture to predict that neither of the great parties will see the time, within the lives of any who are now voting citizens, when it will declare openly for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. But despite all that, the question is kept in politics because of the almost fanatical urgency of the minority of extremists on both sides.

Unless, through the recognition and acceptance of the situation in its true light, through the effective enforcement of the law by all the constituted authorities, and with the acquiescence of the clearly dominant public opinion of the country, the question is definitely removed from the domain of political action, it will continue a demoralising element in our whole public life.

It will be a permanent bar to the wise determination of many issues utterly unrelated to the liquor question. It will be the means of encouraging disrespect for many laws. It will bring disrepute upon our community, and be pointed to as justifying the charge that we are a nation of hypocrites. There can be no issue in this land paramount to that of enforcement of the law.

WARNS AGAINST PERIL

It is easy to understand the conditions out of which much unrest has developed, but it is not easy to comprehend so much of complacency amid a developing peril. I want to give warning against that peril.

Many citizens, not teetotalers in their habits, lawfully acquired stores of private stocks in anticipation of prohibition, pending the ratification of the amendment and the enactment of the regulatory law. Many others have had no scruple in seeking supplies from those who vend in defiance of the law.

The latter practice is rather too costly to be indulged by the masses, so there are literally American millions who resent the lawful possessions of the few, the lawless practices of a few more, and rebel against the denial to the vast majority. Universal prohibition in the United States would occasion far less discontent than partial prohibition and partial indulgence.

It is the partial indulgence which challenges the majesty of law, but the greater crime is the impairment of the moral fiber of the Republic. The resentful millions have the example of law defiance by those who can afford to buy, and are reckless enough to take the risk, and there is inculcated a contempt for law which may some day find expression in far more serious form.

I do not see how any citizen who cherishes the protection of law in organised society may feel himself secure when he himself is the example of contempt for law. Clearly there is call for awakened conscience and awakened realisation of true self-interest on the part of the few who will themselves suffer most when reverence for law is forgotten and passion is expressed in destructive lawlessness.

Ours must be a law-abiding Republic, and reverence and obedience must spring from the influential and the leaders among men, as well as obedience from the humbler citizen, else the temple will collapse.

Whatever satisfaction there may be in indulgence, whatever objection there is to the so-called invasion of personal liberty, neither counts when the supremacy of law and the stability of our institutions are menaced. With all good intention the majority sentiment of the United States has sought by law to remove strong drink as a curse upon the American citizen, but ours is a larger problem now to remove lawless drinking as a menace to the Republic itself.

There is another phase of law-observance to which reference is impelling. I am thinking of the law of the golden rule, a statute from the Man of Nazareth, who brought new peace and new hope to mankind, and proclaimed service to men the highest tribute to God.

Service is both the inspiration and the accomplishment of quite everything worth while which impels us onward and upward. With service which the Nazarene would approve are associated all our ideals and our finer aspirations.

Meditations Of A Motor Minister

On Traffic—"The Wheels Went By Them"

An old Hebrew prophet on a Babylonian river bank 2,500 years ago had a curious vision one day. He was always "seeing things" not only at night but in the daytime. This particular vision embraced both wheels and living creatures, "and when the living creatures went, the wheels went by them." Can you ask a better picture of the traffic on our state roads today? The living creatures are still there, some of them; I passed a yoke of oxen on the road the other day; but the wheels are there, an ever-increasing number, compelling new road-making, new laws, a new definition of the idea of traffic.

A large number of the wheels on the highway are driven by people who seem desirous to go by other people. Some have undoubtedly the desire to demonstrate a better car. Others would be content to trail if the pacemaker would go as fast as the people behind want to go. It is not a question of showing off but of getting to an appointment on time, and there are many such people on the road, on serious business bent.

Modern traffic calls for regulation, the observance of road rules by every driver, the policing of roads to restrain unfair drivers. There are times when one cannot pass another. He has no right to the other half of the road unless it is clearly free, and on a holiday afternoon a popular road resembles two moving caravans. Learn to police yourself by keeping your place in such a line. If you don't like such a situation, avoid the popular road. If you have to be there, learn to police yourself by keeping your temper. Why worry? You are there; after a while your chance will come. And learn also to police yourself by keeping your speed. Don't lag and delay the procession. If you can't keep up, the traffic officer will condemn you to another road, make you drill with the awkward squad, so to speak.

These principles of self-policing are just as good for people who do not drive automobiles, but who are in more or less frequent contact with other people on life's highway. Life is getting more complex every year, its traffic getting more congested; and we ought to avoid adding to the complexity by discourteous speed or discourteous loafing. Police yourself.

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PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

CINEMAS AND CAFES

REVIEWS AND NEWS NOTES

Notes About The Stars In Current Productions

There are few more highly gifted actors than John Barrymore, whose amazing versatility manifests itself with equal force in tragic as well as in comic roles. Belonging to a family distinguished for a century in the annals of the stage in America, Mr. Barrymore's artistry as a player is inherited.

Although a favorite on the speaking stage, he nevertheless succumbed to the lure of the screen and when his first motion picture, "The Man from Mexico," appeared, he found himself more famous than ever. Since that time he has appeared in many photoplays and it is a remarkable fact that for the greater part of the time since he entered the silent drama, he appeared on the stage at night while his leisure hours of the days were devoted to the camera. In "The Test of Honor," at the Olympic, Mr. Barrymore will be seen in a new and powerfully dramatic characterisation, that of a man who prefers to become a convict by exposing the criminality of the woman he loves.

* * *

Roy Stewart is a graduate of the University of California and was for a long time on the spoken stage before entering pictures.

His hobby is horses—blue-ribbon thoroughbreds.

His ambition is to portray the highest type of western manhood on the screen.

He was starred for two years by Triangle and has just finished a long-term contract with Federal Productions. He appeared in Universal pictures early in his screen career.

Mr. Stewart has been leading man for Lillian Gish, Katherine McDonald and Bessie Love and many popular leading women have supported him in his own starring features, but he considers his role opposite Betty Compson in "Prisoners of Love" the most harmonious and satisfactory work he has completed up to date.

* * *

Frank Mayo reveals himself as an actor of hitherto unmeasured emotional depth in "The First Degree," the Universal production showing at the Apollo Theater. His casting in this dramatic role is a gratification to those who have long believed this actor capable of things above the burly outdoor types he has usually played. Sylvia Breamer is the leading woman and Edward Sedgwick directed. The story is George Pattullo's, scenarised by George Randolph Chester.

* * *

"To be chosen to play opposite Betty Compson in her first starring production 'Prisoners of Love,' is the greatest honor that has come to me in my picture career," declared Mr. Stewart.

"It is an inspiration to work with her and I consider it is a wonderful privilege to have had a leading role in the production that gives her to the world as a star in her own right."

Betty Compson, whose meteoric rise to stardom was the result of her remarkable portrayal of the role of the girl in the George Loane Tucker production of "The Miracle Man," makes her initial stellar appearance in "Prisoners of Love," which will be presented at the Isis Theater beginning Thursday next. The picture was personally produced by Miss Compson, who is now at the head of her own company, and was directed by Arthur Rosson.

The story is taken from one of the works of Catherine Henry, and contains innumerable tense dramatic situations which give Miss Compson the fullest opportunity to display her remarkable versatility. The acting carries her through the complete range of human emotions, and her first production stamps her as one of the really great actresses of the screen.

* * *

"Don Quickshot of the Rio Grande," the Universal western play starring Jack Hoxie, which opens tomorrow night at the St. George's Open Air Cinema is typical of the kind of screen play that have made Hoxie such a favorite with the motion picture public. It is a happy story of western cattleland and has a flavor of sage and wild flowers of the open country.

The characters in the play fit their parts with unusual naturalness and the cowboys have "atmosphere" hits in the picture perform with the lazy grace of old-time plainsmen. Hoxie is a skilled horseman and portrays the role of "Pep" Pepper, a romantic cowboy of the Rio Grande country.

He is cast as a cowboy who after reading "Don Quixote," becomes obsessed with the idea that he shall emulate knights of old. The idea first closes him his job on a ranch, then carries him through a series of thrilling adventures, from fights galore to a train robbery, an unjust accusation, a jail-break, and final vindication. During the stirring life of a knight of old in the modern West he meets a girl, too, and a pretty love theme threads its way through the story.

A clever cast supports him, including Elinor Field as "Tulip," Emmett King, Fred C. Jones, William A. Steele and Bob McKenzie. The story was written by Stephen Chalmers and directed by George E. Marshall.

New Betty Compson Film

BETTY COMPSON IN "Prisoners of Love

Isis Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Fools and Riches" with Herbert Rawlinson.

Thursday to Sunday, Betty Compson in "Prisoners of Love."

"Fools And Riches"

HERBERT RAWLINSON IN "FOOLS AND RICHES"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

A man's worth is often veiled by a superficial mask of circumstances that tends to place him in the light of public vision as an incompetent when in reality he has ability, but has allowed that ability to lie dormant because he lacked incentive to apply it to a definite mode of living.

A clear-cut example of this is revealed in "Fools and Riches," a Universal production starring Herbert Rawlinson.

As Jimmy Dorgan, the son of John Dorgan, railroad president, Rawlinson has the role of a wastrel who spends money with absolute abandon and gives parties that establish precedents for gaiety. The role is well suited to the personality of the noted universal star. He portrays the role of the spendthrift youth with a jaunty grace that is as refreshing as a spring breeze and simply radiates "a grand party."

In "Prisoners of Love" Miss Compson portrays the role of a girl born of wealthy and cultured parents, and cursed through inheritance with a dangerous degree of physical attractiveness. Discovering her father buying the

(Continued on Page 18)

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See our hero of the Arctic with hand and spear, attack the walrus who plunges at him, tusks agleam, sounding his battle cry!

See how the walrus's mate locks tusks with the captive and tries to pull her free!

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FOOLS and RICHES

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An actionful story of riotous revelry versus true love!

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With a magnificent supporting cast including

Katherine Perry, Tully Marshall, Doris Pawn and Nick de Ruiz

"Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!"

Were they "there" when he went broke? Were they "there" when the cold million inherited was gone—and he didn't have a "bean"?

Parents, is your son a spender?

Miss, does your sweetheart waste money?

Brother, is your friend thriftless?

Man, are you careless with money?

See this glittering spectacle of high society in its reckless, wasteful moments. Speed! Thrills, Suspense! Gorgeous settings! Beautiful girls! And Herbert Rawlinson as the happiest, peppiest devil-may-care hero you ever saw. A picture you'll enjoy from start to finish.

Notes About The Stars In Current Productions

(Continued from Page 17)

silence of an adventuress who has become part of his life, Blanche leaves home and disdains even the use of her father's great name. She flees to San Francisco where she obtains employment in the law offices of Martin Blair and James Randolph. The latter seeks to marry her, but his mother, an invalid since his birth, selfishly compels her to promise that she will not take her son from her until after her death.

Death's swift intervention fails to solve the riddle of "Prisoners of Love," and the best work of many present dramatists seems childish compared with the magnificent gesture with which the picture ends.

Victoria Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Going Straight" with Norma Talmadge.

Thursday to Sunday, Mary Pickford's "The Hoodlum."

"Going Straight," after a successful run at the Olympic, is now scheduled for the early part of the week for a repeat run.

In this real human interest photoplay, the sear is given every opportunity by the famous author and director to display that versatile ability which won her fame and great popularity.

No need to use superlatives in presenting Norma Talmadge, nor is it necessary to say that "Going Straight" is the kind of picture you like to see.

Mary Pickford's "The Hoodlum" is something preeminently Pickfordesque. The tale of the picture follows the fortunes of a rich little girl whose father takes quarters in the slums to gather "color" for a novel, and is accompanied by the daughter.

The girl, released from the bonds of moneyed conventions soon gets in with the hoodlums of the district, and develops into the hoodlumest of them all.

Apollo Theater

Monday and Tuesday, "The First Degree," with Frank Mayo.

Wednesday to Sunday, "Nanook of the North."

Are the ex-convicts right? Do we give a down-and-outer a square deal? Or does society punish the criminal twice, once by his jail sentence and again by non-employment and lack of faith after he gets out?

The question is treated by George Pattullo in "The First Degree," his powerful story which Universal has filmed with Frank Mayo as the star.

In the role of a young man unjustly sentenced to prison, and his efforts to escape the haunting shadow of the stigma afterwards, Mayo is called upon for intense emotional work.

"Pathe," stated Paul Brunet, President of the Pathe Exchange, "must concede to Mr. Flaherty the triumph not merely of making a beautiful and realistic picture, but one of compelling popular interest. While it rings true in every scene, it has the gathering force of a consummate human drama enhanced a hundred fold by the fascination of its novelty in scenes and characterisation, and in its spectacle of a fragment of the human race cheerfully and contentedly waging its life-long battle with the most desolating forces of Nature. No hardships more incredible to civilised multitudes, no people—men, women and children—facing them so resolutely and exhibiting such skill in overcoming them. Pathe confidently expects 'Nanook of the North' to win the gratitude of all motion picture patrons, and to contribute an invaluable example of the screen's mission for public entertainment, for all others."

"Doctor Jack"

St. George's Cinema

Monday to Wednesday, Jack Hoxie in "Don Quick Shot."

Thursday to Sunday, Harold Lloyd in "Dr. Jack."

Romance and comedy go hand in hand with thrills in "Don Quickshot of the Rio Grande," the new Universal western play starring Jack Roxie. Typical of the stories that have in the past few seasons made Hoxie one of the stellar favorites of the picture screen, the play combines heart-interest with excitement and laughs with sensations.

It is a happy story of western cattleland; Cupid rides a broncho to find his victims—and of course the thread of a love story winds through gallops over sagebrush and wildflowers.

Hoxie plays the part of "Pep Pepper," cowboy, who, after reading "Don Quixote," decides that he'll emulate the knights of old and seek romance, right wrongs and revive the days of chivalry.

"Dr. Jack" one of the best that Harold Lloyd has made so far will no doubt be received in great style. Fans will recall the premier run at the Apollo some time ago and will know that in "Dr. Jack" Lloyd has put across some real laughs without the aid of slap stick, although that plays its share, for no comedy is such without it. Or so the fans have been educated up to think.

Olympic Theater

Monday to Wednesday, John Barrymore in "The Test of Honor."

Thursday to Sunday, "Women Men Love."

"The Test of Honor" based on E. Phillip Oppenheim's novel "The Malefactor" gives John Barrymore the role of a man who rather than see the woman he loves convicted, "goes up himself" for a seven year stretch.

But it is not so simple as all that. Intrigue is heaped upon intrigue and the tale is one of tense moments.

Martin Wingrove, a Virginian of wealth, madly loves Ruth Curtis, the wife of a clubman whom she despises. George Lumley, a medical student, is infatuated with her, but she prefers Wingrave. At a country clubhouse, Wingrave and Ruth are discovered by the jealous husband, who attacks Wingrave after he had kissed Ruth. Wingrave knocks him down and Curtis falls insensible. Lumley begs Ruth to give her husband some wine to stimulate heart action, but seeing a chance to get rid of him, she withholds the wine and he dies.

And then the trouble started.

For the week end the feature is "Women Men Love" of which Jessie Robb, critic on the Motion Picture World wrote:

An excellent cast headed by William Desmond, containing such well known names as Martha Mansfield, Marguerite Marsh and Evan Burrows Fontaine and which gives a well balanced performance, has been provided for the production of the screen version of Charles T. Dazey's novel of the same name. The ending is somewhat out of the ordinary, but consistent and thoroughly satisfactory from the spectator's point of view. When Evelyn Hunter's love of gambling for high stakes has grown to such an extent that she is ready to sacrifice home, husband and small daughter to gratify her insane passion, utter disillusionment overtakes her and only the self-sacrifice of her sister and the unswerving care of her husband save her.

The action throughout shows the result of good direction and technically the scenic investiture and lighting are attractive and pleasing.

Carlton Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Her Social Value" with Katherine MacDonald.

Thursday to Sunday, "Kindred of the Dust."

"Her Social Value" concerns Marion Hoyte, a saleswoman selling gloves in a large department store; there she met James Lodge. There was a vast difference in their stations—he was a rising architect and prominent in social circles and she was a shopgirl—but that did not prevent them from falling in love.

But there is caste in America as well as in India, as the girl found out after she married Lodge. He had committed the unforgiveable sin of marrying out of his set, so his equals started to make him realise the seriousness of his mistake. He was ostracised socially, and found that his professional career was being endangered. But he was in love and willing to pay whatever price his happiness cost him.

Marion did not look at it in that light. She saw herself dragging her husband down to failure; she realised that she was a millstone about his neck, and determined that she would sacrifice herself for his sake. So she put her wits to work and in a clever manner caused her husband to believe that she had fallen in love with another. Broken-hearted, he gave up the fight and vanished.

But love triumphed in the end—and they were reunited in a marvelously thrilling manner.

For the last half of the week, including Saturday and Sunday matinees, Peter B. Kyne's great story "Kindred of the Dust" will be the attraction.

Empire Theatre

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

At 7.30 p.m.

"CAPTAIN KID"

WITH EDDIE POLO AND KATHLEEN MYERS

See This Marvel—Sensation Serial

Episodes 1 & 2 in 4 parts.

At 9.15 p.m.

A COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION

"The Cinema Murder"

FEATURING

MARION DAVIES

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE CINEMA MURDER"

Olympic Theatre

WEEK PROGRAMME

July 23rd to 29th

On Mon. to Wed., July 23rd to 25th at 9.15 p.m.

ADOLPH ZUKOR

Presents

JOHN BARRYMORE

JOHN BARRYMORE

Founded on

"THE MALEFACTOR"

by E. Phillips Oppenheim

He had only two choices; which should he take?

Go to jail himself, for seven years, for a crime of which he was guiltless or—

Send to jail, for seven years, the women that he loved, but who was guilty of the basest crime within the ken of man.

Which did he take? Which would you take?

A SUPER PRODUCTION WILL BE SCREENED ON JULY 26th to 29th

THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

CZARS, EMPERORS, MONARCHS AND ALL MEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME HAVE WANTED TO KNOW THE

MEN WOMEN LOVE

AND ALL WOMEN YET IGNORE

THE WOMEN MEN LOVE

STADIUM BOXING CLUB

107 Avenue Foch (Great Western Road)

Friday, July 27th, 1923

A BIG FIGHT NIGHT

Main Event

Nick Boyle v. Toledo

Ten Rounds

Five Good Preliminaries

Details to be announced on Tuesday

STADIUM BOXING CLUB

107 Avenue Foch (Great Western Road)

ISIS THEATRE

The Coolest House With The Warmest Welcome

Commencing Thursday and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday

At 9:15 p.m. Matinee 5:30

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DRAMATIC SEX PROBLEM STORY WITH POWERFUL ABSORBING SITUATION

Peacock Motion Picture Corporation presents

Charming, Beautiful, Bewitching,

BETTY COMPSON

BETTY COMPSON in "Prisoners Of Love"

GOLDWYN

in

"PRISONERS OF LOVE"

The sheer beauty of Blanche Davis was a legacy of peril. From her budding girlhood she had been set apart in the crowd—a creature whose glance made men's hearts beat faster. And now, in the bloom of womanhood, falsely accused, she was leaving home. An enthralling story of love.

144 Silver Spoons In A Cherry Pit!

BY F. G. HARTSWICK

"Oh, for goodness sake! There come the Smiths—and I haven't an extra spoon in the house!"

How often—oh, how often—does Mrs. Brown-Jones-Robinson utter that plaintive wail! How often do the Smiths, entering the living room, wonder why their welcome is not so cordial as it might have been, little wotting that Bobby is speeding post-haste to the neighbors and panting: "Ma says—could you let her have some spoons?"

In the Manchu region, in China, nobody knows how long ago, there lived and labored a man with the soul of an artist. He took slips of pure silver and under a powerful lens he bent and tapped them to his liking. They took form. Presently he had accomplished his object: one hundred and forty-four—twelve dozen—one gross of sterling silver spoons, each exactly alike and each shaped into the most graceful lines. Truly a noble bit of craftsmanship! Then came the problem: for such a valuable set of spoons, all made by hand, there must be a suitable container. It wouldn't do to break the set. The unknown genius looked about him. Ah—there it was! The ideal container at last! His delicate tools went to work; he finished the honorable case that was to hold the Celestial spoons; he carved a bit of fortunate ivory to fit the hasp opening; he put his twelve dozen joyous eating implements inside, screwed home the cover and rested from his labors.

As well he might. For each of the hundred and forty-four perfect silver spoons measured only 0.12631 of an inch in length, which means that eight of them, placed end to end, would be only the minutest fraction over an inch long; the ivory plug that held them safe was smaller than the smallest collar button; and the container was—a hollowed cherry pit.

To the Manchu region of China, twenty years ago, came a wanderer named A. Hochman. By some fortunate accident he met the artist who had made that inconceivable set of spoons, or his descendants; and by process of bargain and sale Mr. Hochman became proprietor of the articles. He returned to America, bearing his precious burden—concealed, presumably for safe-keeping, in the knot of his necktie. And at present, at Darrow House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., the spoons may be seen by the visitor, with the aid of a strong magnifying glass.

Mr. Hochman unscrews the little ivory plug, inverts the cherry stone over a bit of black paper. Out falls a cascade of small glittering splinters. They make a tiny heap. The magnifying glass is handed to the observe—he focuses it on the pile—and behold! Enough spoons, one would think, to keep a hotel in good working order for an indefinite time; enough spoons to make Mrs. Brown-Jones-Robinson welcome as many unexpected guests as might choose to arrive; enough spoons, one would think, to make the loss of one or two or a dozen a trifling matter—till the magnifying glass is removed and once more the spoons are little shining specks on a black background.

There is another reason, aside from the size of the implements—one would have to take coffee in a demi-demi-demi-and-then-some-tasse to get any real effect out of stirring with one of them—why Mrs. Brown-Jones-Robinson would not be likely to have this particular set of spoons in her possession when the Smiths make their customary unannounced call; this is the fact that that particular cherry pit contains the only such set in the world; and in addition the fact their proud owner recently turned down an offer of $3,500 for them. The offer was made by a fruit broker; one wonders whether or not he intended including one spoon as a premium with each box of oranges. In any case, they are rather high-priced, as spoons go, and with so many guests coming and going, my dear, one never knows; you remember how three of my best napkins disappeared the last time the sewing circle met here; and what's to prevent some one slipping two or three dozen of those spoons under his little finger nail and walking off with them?

So the twelve dozen spoons, patiently fashioned by deft Oriental fingers no one knows how long ago, will probably stay at Darrow House under the watchful eye of Mr. Hochman; and guests will shake them gingerly out on black paper and look at them through the magnifying glass, and marvel; and there will be no necessity for silver polish (Note: Who wants the job of cleaning that set of spoons?); and the diminutive scraps of silver will languish in their cherry pit unused except at tea parties given by the hotel sprites, when some gossamer creature, after all the mortals have gone to bed, will delicately stir her drop of orange pekoe and murmur, "Yes, my dear—just the merest trifle of cream, and sugar—yes, two grains, please."

Some Facts About This Marvellous Set

There are twelve dozen of them, all exactly alike.

They were made in China, by patient hand work.

They are hardly one-eighth of an inch long.

They must be seen through a magnifying glass.

They are worth nearly $4,000.

They are the only such set, as far as is known, in the world today.

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEEKLY PROGRAMME—July 23rd to 29th

On Mon. to Wednes., July 23rd to 25th

D. W. GRIFFITH

Presents

Norma Talmadge

in

"Going Straight"

In this real human interest photoplay, the star is given every opportunity by the famous author and director to display that versatile ability which won her fame and great popularity.

We do not need to use superlatives in presenting Norma Talmadge, nor do we deem it necessary to say that "Going Straight" is the kind of picture you like to see

On Thurs. to Sun., July 26th to 29th

The Most Notable Photoplay Event in Screen Story

Extraordinary Presentation of America's Greatest Star

Mary Pickford

in

"The Hoodlum"

A new joy bringing picture that will provide the most charming and delightful experience of your lifetime.

Positively Mary Pickford's most brilliant achievement in comedy and dramatic characterization.

On Sunday, July 22nd at 3.15 p.m.

TOM MIX in "ACE HIGH"

and Episodes 7th & 8th "WHIRLWIND" in 4 Parts

THE

Victoria Theatre

Tonight! Tonight!

Presents

Thos. H. Ince presents

Charles RAY

in

"HAY FOOT, STRAW FOOT"

A Paramount Picture

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILDREN MISS THEIR FAVORITE ACTORS, BRING THEM TO SEE THESE—

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

TOM MIX in "ACE HIGH"

and Episodes 8th and 9th

"WHIRLWIND" in 4 Parts

New Carlton Cafe

ROOF GARDEN

NOW OPEN

DINING

DANCING

CABARET

"The Wonder Spot of Shanghai"

CARLTON, LIMITED

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

The Most Notable Photoplay Event in Screen Story.

Extraordinary Presentation of America's Greatest Star.

Mary Pickford

IN

"THE HOODLUM"

MARY PICKFORD

A new joy-bringing picture that will provide the most charming and delightful experience of your lifetime.

Positively Mary Pickford's most brilliant achievement in comedy and dramatic characterization.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

MARY PICKFORD in "THE HOODLUM"

And Episodes 7 and 8 of "THE BRANDED FOUR" in 4 Parts

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW

CARLTON THEATRE

Bubbling Well and Park Road. 'Phone W. 3641

LAST 2 PERFORMANCES !

MATINEE 3 P.M. TONIGHT 9.15

A CLEVER COMEDY

WITH MORE POINTS THAN A PIN CUSHION

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

in

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS"

A Falter at the Alter—and a Whoop into Wedlock without a Husband

B. A. T. TOWN TOPICS

4th of July Celebration
The Melting Pot.

Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, Shanghai Billiard Champion

BARGAIN MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 3 P.M.

60c., $1.00, Children 30c., 60c.

STARTING MONDAY NIGHT

KATHERINE MacDONALD

in

"HER SOCIAL VALUE"

Here's a play that does not depend upon big sensations for its bigness. True human appeal is vibrant all through the picture It's the story of a sales girl who married above herself.

TOWN TOPICS WITH MME. KELVEY'S

Talented Pupils in a spectacular revue "On with the Dance"

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

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S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

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PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER

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Open 7 a.m. to midnight

Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE

Serves U Right—Day & Night

$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

THE HALFWAY INN

ALWAYS COOL, ALWAYS OPEN

A high class cabaret **NOT A BAR**

Excellent music, entertainment and refreshment

MUMM CAFE

ADDED ATTRACTION

E. & V. Roudine

ALL THIS WEEK

25 C.F.C. Building
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Owing to Last Season's Enormous Success

THE

NEW ROYAL CAFE

ANNOUNCES

THE RE-ENGAGEMENT

OF THE

FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL FAMILY

OF

13 GYPSIES 13

FROM "KIDDIES TO GRANDPA"

EXTRAORDINARY SINGERS, PLAYERS AND

WHIRLWIND DANCER

FIRST APPEARANCE

SATURDAY, JULY 21st, 1923

at eleven p.m.

SHORT ORDERS—FIRST QUALITY DRINKS

GOOD JAZZ

The Singapore Base

"Pernicious And Poisonous Propaganda"

While the British scheme for building a naval base in Singapore is being passed over in Japan with a greater coolness than might have been expected in the circumstances, says the Yomiuri (a liberal organ) editorially, an intense verbal fight continues to rage in England between the Conservatives and Liberals, so much so that in order to counteract the opposition to the scheme at home, the Conservatives are carrying an active propaganda about the (supposed) ambition of Japan. The propaganda is also being directed at America and France with the object of alienating these nations from Japan and re-directing their attention to the Pacific and making them go with Britain on the journey. It is a pernicious and poisonous propaganda on the part of the Conservatives in Britain at which one cannot but be astonished. After a parley between Viscount Wimborne and Lord Salisbury on the Singapore base scheme on the 5th instant in the House of Lords the Manchester Guardian editorially remarked that the scheme was a new illusion born of the nervousness and ambition of the British naval authorities. It is, however, unsatisfactory to note that it is chiefly on financial grounds that even the liberal Guardian is opposed to the scheme.

Soon after this, continues the Yomiuri, the Morning Post began to publish a series of contributed articles on the Far Eastern problem. In the course of the articles the writer enigmatically remarks that in view of the present industrial and social state of Japan, it is to be feared that the Japanese people, who are open to Bolshevik influence, will not hesitate to sacrifice themselves to the military clique. He thinks that it is Japan's ambition to assert her supremacy in the Pacific and to be the leader of the yellow race and concludes by saying that in order to attain that object Japan will find it necessary either to enter into an alliance with Germany and Russia or to secure a protectorate over China, and that neither of the courses can be favorable to Britain and America. In its editorial of the 18th instant, moreover, the Morning Post emphasised the importance of an alliance with France, it being the journal's aim to have France ranged with Britain in facing the new influence in the Pacific, or the ambition of Japan as it appears to the eyes of the British Conservatives. At this rate, it seems that the fear which the Yomiuri expressed, when it first discussed the question of the Singapore base, that France might also be building a naval base at Kamranh Bay, is not entirely unfounded. At the same time as this propaganda by the Diehards in England, a series of articles by an English contributor began to appear in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia which were of the same substance as the articles in the Morning Post. They dwelt on the ambition of Japan on account of over-population and prophesied the formation of an alliance between Japan, Russia and Germany for the realisation of that ambition, and concluded in saying that it was for the purpose of protecting the trade of the Far East in the interests of the world that the Singapore base was planned by Britain, thus insinuating what a loyal friend Britain is to America.

INTERNATIONAL PLOT

On the question of the Singapore base, continues the journal, public opinion in this country has been exceeding cool. If the scheme was entirely for self-protection, as explained by the British Naval Vice-Secretary, it was formally unexceptionable, whatever might be said about its spirit. But if the British Conservatives support the scheme in order to provide against the (supposed) ambition of Japan and think fit to denounce Japan and alienate America and France from her by deliberately and unjustly suspecting, misunderstanding, exaggerating and propagating Japan's ambition in order to make their position good, the act is poisonous not only on account of Japan but also to the peace of the world and humanity. In fact it is a most pernicious and grave international conspiracy. But the point to which one wishes to draw the particular attention of the public in this connection is the bearing of such action on the Washington Agreement. The anti-Japanese tone of the British Conservatives tramples under foot both the letter and spirit of the Washington Agreement and threatens to shake and undermine the principle of international co-operation which was the keynote to the Washington Conference. It was suspected from the very beginning that the construction of a naval base at Singapore would be in defiance of the spirit of the Washington Agreement. It has now passed outside the domain of suspicion and become an actual fact. It is true that the anti-Japanese views in England are being expressed chiefly by the organs of the Conservatives, and it is not known what the views of the British Government are really like. In any case, it will be highly interesting to watch how and with what attitude the matter will be received by the American people who called the Washington Conference and had various agreements and resolutions signed and passed at the conference in her endeavors to maintain the peace of the Pacific on the principle of international co-operation.

A NIGHTMARE

Referring to the articles in the Morning Post, the Tokio Asahi (a popular independent organ) remarks: The construction of a naval base in Singapore being a burning question of the day, it is natural enough for the party in favor of the scheme to be strongly Imperialistic in its tone of discussion and express an exaggerated view of the expansion policy of the Japanese militarists as a pretext for the plan, dwelling on the sympathies of the Japanese with India and other Asiatic nations, Japan's ambition to be the leader of the yellow race, her claim for supremacy in the Pacific, and her possible alliance with the old Chinese Empire (what it meant here being probably China after the restoration of the Imperial regime) and also with Russia and Germany. But all this is an insinuation that is as unpleasant to Japan as it is unfounded. The author of the article in question is right in saying that her population, already dense and rapidly increasing, and her shortage in foodstuffs and industrial materials, make it absolutely necessary for Japan to have outlets for her emigrants and sources of supply to meet her demands for foodstuffs and raw material. But what have Britain and America done in the circumstances? America, which used to be the greatest outlet for Japanese emigrants has not only firmly shut her door upon further immigration, but is enacting laws for the discriminate treatment of the emigrants already there. The British Empire also, in the name of White Australia, reserves large areas of land for a small number of people and refuses admittance to nations who are suffering from lack of elbow-room and over-population. What is worse still, they look askance even at the economic expansion of the Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia, which are contiguous to Japanese territory. Is it not because they are acting so irrationally and unreasonably all along that they are being tortured by the fear that Japan's expansion policy? It is certainly true that sympathies are being felt here with India and other Asiatic nations which are under alien rule, but is it not a matter of importance that the Europeans should seriously consider how those nations can be placed under a better rule than they now are? So long as the Europeans treat colored races on the assumption that the Europeans are a superior race, the more difficulties they are destined to experience in defending their selfish position, the more self-conscious those backward nations grow. Th self-consciousness of India, which rendered services to the Allied cause in the Great War, and the Mohammedans, who have been stimulated by the activities of Kemal Pasha, can no more be suppressed than the Japanese military clique could prevent Siberia from getting Bolshevised.

RACIAL EQUALITY

It is a fact that Japan demands racial equality and is dissatisfied with the rejection of that demand. If international relations are to be so adjusted that there shall be a permanent peace in the world, it is a matter of course that races should be placed on an equal footing. It is because the Versailles Treaty has set up unnatural and irrational national frontiers that peace is not yet restored in Europe, but, on the contrary that things are still in so troublous a condition that there is no forecasting when there will be a settlement if there ever is one. Despite that the national territories are so unfairly distributed as a result of the Imperialistic policy pursued by the great Powers since the nineteenth century, the maintenance of the status quo is regarded as the first principle; the freedom of emigration is not recognised, and the fair and equable distribution of raw materials not guaranteed. This is a state that implies a menace to the peace of the world, for the pressure that is imposed from the selfish motives of the established great Powers must of necessity call into being an influence that is opposed to them. If the Anglo-American despotism is one that can counteract it must in the very nature of things be one based on the combination of Japan, Russia and Germany. If there are people who bear hard upon Germany, hold aloof from Russia, and make use of Japan, and want to put down Japan after having done making use of her, it is only too natural that they should be troubled by the obsession that an alliance may be formed by those three nations (though Japan is not dreaming of such an alliance). As for Japan and China, which are next-door neighbor to each other, they are in the position of being able to supply each other's needs and have the same interest in regard to Britain and America. Their very existence will be endangered if they do not co-operate with each other. An alliance between Japan and China will, therefore, be perfectly logical and in order. But what are the actual relations between the two countries? Fortunately for Britain and America, but unfortunately for this country, Japan possesses neither great statesmen nor great diplomats. Though Japan's diplomacy has got rid of the control of the military clique, the diplomatic "clerks" are still going the round of humiliation and failure under an influence that exists within but apart from the nation. The contributor to the Morning Post is, however, at error in mixing up the expansion policy of the military clique with the Japanese people's conception of the Imperial Household as the center of the nation, as the conception cannot entail an internal and external policy such as characterised that of Germany under the Kaiser as the center of the policy. But this is an error which is shared even by some people in this country, so that it would not be fair to blame a foreigner for laboring under it.

LABOR CONDITIONS

A passage that should not be overlooked in this essay is that dealing with labor conditions in Japan, in which the writer says that as a result of over-population and industrial development, the greater part of the lower and working classes are now oppressed and the backwardness of the trade union movement. Proceeding, it argued that the International Labor Conference passed a resolution for discontinuing the work of females at night but that the only thing that can be done for improving the objectionable state of affairs in Japan will be to make the pressure of the public opinion of the world felt upon the Japanese Government through international labor organisations. This sort of opinion is noteworthy, particularly in view of the present state of British politics, in which the Labor Party is steadily growing in strength. Misunderstandings about Japan entertaining ambitions of a pan-Asiatic nature can be easily removed, but the statesmen in this country should be on their guard against involving the nation in trouble through their lack of understanding and policy in regard to labor problems.

It may be interesting to add that the sound and accurate observation displayed in the part of the Morning Post articles dealing with the social conditions in Japan that it is certain that it is not from the pen of a mere globe-trotter. Nay, a surmise having been expressed in some circles in London that the author was no less a person that Sir Charles Eliot, the British Ambassador to Japan now on furlough, the Asahi's London correspondent made an inquiry of the Editor of the Morning Post, Mr. Garvin, as to the authorship of the articles, to which he of course received the answer that he could give no information on that head. But by adding that Mr. Garvin refused even to affirm that Sir Charles was not the writer, the Asahi leaves the reader with the impression that Sir Charles was the writer! (Mr. Garvin, we may add, is Editor not of the Morning Post, but of the Observer).—Japan Chronicle.

Iowa Girl Is Queen Of Wisconsin Prom.

Miss Pauline Ambrose

MISS Pauline Ambrose, of Nevada, Iowa, a senior, was "Queen of the Prom for Every Badger" in the 1923 Promenade of the University of Wisconsin. She was selected by Gordon B. Wanzer, of Chicago, who is chairman of the Junior Prom, from a list of 10 of the most beautiful co-eds chosen by Neysa McMein, the artist. She is a member of the Mystic Circle, Inter-Sorority Society, University Players' Club and the Women's Athletic Association.

Summer's Choicest Drink

"PIMM'S No. 1 CUP"

Recipe.—Pour into a tankard one seventh of the mixture, fill up with Lemonade. Add a slice of lemon and a little cucumber rind, ice well and serve. If found too sweet, half soda water may be used.

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Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs and Storekeepers

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D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY SWITZERLAND
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE
A Sustenance for Children and Invalids

The China Press

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 22 1923

Business and Official Notices

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, July 24, at 9.15 p.m.

Municipal Orchestra Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each

For Programme:—
See Page No. 4

60646 J 22

Owing to my departure to America I have closed my Shanghai office.

WILLIAM KATZ.

60660 J 22

UNION BUILDING

To let from 1st October 1923. Offices on third floor and fourth floor of above building. For particulars apply to:—UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

4 The Bund

60668 J 23

NOTICE

Mr. Harold C. Norman has returned from his business trip to the United States, and has resumed charge of the Advertising Dept. of THE CHINA PRESS.

Shanghai, July 23, 1923.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to FOOCHOW PASSENGERS

The San Peh S. N. Co's Steamer "NINGSHIN" will leave for Foochow on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 p.m. from the Ningshao Wharf, instead of 6.00 p.m. of same date as arranged.

60630 J 22

FOR SALE: 20 h.p. Austin Touring Car, just been repainted, etc., and in excellent condition; Owner going home.

4-cylinder Mercer 7-Passenger Touring Car; just been overhauled and repainted; in excellent condition.

Hupmobile Touring Car, 1922 Model, in good condition.

For particulars and demonstration, apply to:—

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

Tel. West 1641, 1642, 1643

60657 J 25

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.N. Co.'s Steamer Teh Hsing, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 24th July, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

60648 J 24

The North China Carpet Co., Ltd.,

P. 333B, Nanking Road, Shanghai

Tel. C. 2872

Owing to the inauguration of our Sales Office today, we offer a special discount of 10 to 30 per cent for one month on all purchases. Orders for special designs will be executed with prompt and careful attention.

60626

JUST OPENED

European Shoemaker's Co.

"RECORD"

Orders are taken for all kinds of shoes in the latest fashions Orders promptly executed. Full satisfaction guaranteed.

175, Broadway

60612 J 22

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Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.

Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3353.

2 blocks from Astor House.

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formerly of Exeter, England, is requested to communicate in confidence with the undersigned:

R. T. & H. Campion,
Solicitors, 8, Bedford Circus, Exeter, England.

60626

S. S. CITY OF DUNKIRK

From New York and Norfolk.

In Collision July 1923.

Consignees are hereby notified that a General Average has been declared in connection with the above, and that before cargo is delivered an Average Bond must be signed, and Valuation Forms, filled up.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Agents Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.
Shanghai.
(American & Manchurian Line).

60625 J 22

NOTICE

Dr. Klatchko has removed to 9A Hankow Road. Top floor.

60245

S.S. "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President McKinley" will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf on Tuesday, July 24th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Elsler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.

60556 J 24

A Good Impression

is worth a lot. To create a good impression right from the start, be sure YOUR HAT does not look old and out of style. To give it that look of youth and style it aught to have, send it to me to be RENOVATED.

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
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DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Yinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N 2554.

LOST

A Godown bill, No. 6485, Wharf No. 399, issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., calling for 100 tons of Japan Coal, having already delivered fortynine and half tons, imported by the Unkia Maru on Dec. 7, 1922, was lost.

The M. B. K., Ltd. has registered the loss and nullified the same, we hereby warn the public against negotiation.

Tse Dah Coal Co.
志大煤號

60620

Through Healthy Infancy and Sturdy Childhood to Perfect Maturity

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are prepared especially for Infant Feeding and not for general purposes; they are entirely free from pathogenic organisms, so that their advantage in the prevention of milk-borne diseases is apparent especially in view of the still unsatisfactory state of Milk Supplies in regard to dirt contamination and bacterial infection.

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Any roof can be made tight for years to come at small expense by using my roofing mixture—$2.50 per gallon.

Estimates for putting roofs into good condition or finishing new roofs upon request.

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includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply

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60562 A. 1.

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2 minutes from Range Road

Large, airy, comfortable moderate priced rooms. Ideal location.

Specially prepared home made sausages. Special chipped fried potatoes and fish. Come and enjoy a meal "like Mother used to cook."

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57738

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For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54802

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H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

PRICE $12.50

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T. F. 153

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3rd Floor

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ROYAL

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ESTAB LISHED A.D. 1861

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Manager,

Phone, Central:
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Gentlemen's Tailors

Smart Clothes, Fit & Cut Guaranteed

GIVE US A TRIAL

43 Broadway Tel. N. 1846
(Astor Block)

59956

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

MAR JONG LESSONS

given by Educated English-speaking Chinese gentleman with 17 years' experience in Mar Jong. Learn to play the correct way. Learn all the secret and tricky methods to avoid foul play. Learn a new game play with Mar Jong Cards. Any number of players can participate in one game. Very exciting. Private lessons only. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 1154, THE CHINA PRESS.

60479

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300 Candle Power
Few Cents Kerosine
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Including Brass Pump and Necessary Tools
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the originator of

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by cold process
satisfaction guaranteed

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60675

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60543 A 16

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Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
Tel. C. 851.

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or by appointment. Tel. C. 784
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Room No. 5. (2nd Floor)
(Above Messrs. Algar & Co.)

60487

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ASSIST. PROF. DR. K. PANEK, M.D., begs to announce, that he will remove his office rooms on 1st of August to Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road, next to Navy Y.M.C.A. Phone C. 1129.

60533 A 16

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE

Serves U Right—Day & Night

$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Will close at 5 p.m.

8 Nanking Road.

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DR DALBEY, (D.D.S.)
AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
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Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
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Our Rates and Service in this Particular field exclude competition.

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FOR SALE

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our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

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Sub Office—Astor House Ho

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,500,000
Reserve Liabilities £2,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

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T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
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James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
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Calcutta	Kiahg	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
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		Yokohama

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C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
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Manager.

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Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

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S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

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Silver $24,790,030

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

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Reserve Fund	26,960,000
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Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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Milan: Credito Italiano
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Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
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WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

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C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

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Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
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Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
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L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

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Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

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N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERRSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	120,751.09

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughou China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

Li Ming, Manager.

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold lt. Lire	15,000,000
Paid up Capital	Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold lt. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves	Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie.
Lan and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT.
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers

Weather Report

July 20.—High pressures over Eastern Siberia and over central China. The China Sea typhoon is advancing N.W. ward across the 15th parallel: the Carolines typhoon is traveling N.W. ward, West of Guam. S.W.ly winds over our coasts. Cloudy and showery weather in the valley. Overcast skies elsewhere.
July 21.—Cloudy but very damp weather. The pressure stands steady. Southerly breezes.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1918)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China
Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia.
All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$250,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947
6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

工商銀行 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
Shanghai Branch

Steamers Arrived

July 20—Independence from N.Y.
July 20—City of Dunkirk from New York JwS?
July 20—Liangchow from Dairen
July 21—H. K'teen from Ningpo
July 21—Heinchi from Foochow
July 21—Ningshin from Foochow
July 21—Esang from Swatow
July 21—Kiukiang from Amoy
July 21—Kiangping from C'tao
July 21—Kiangwah from H'kow
July 21—Suiwo from Hankow
July 21—Ngankin from Hankow
July 21—Taisang from H'kong
July 21—Kingsing from T'tsin
July 21—Proteous from V'tok
July 21—Kyokuto M. from C'tao

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital $5,000,00
Paid up Capital $3,500,00
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers:
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C WAI,
Manager
36 Kiangse Road

Vessels Due

Africa Maru, *Seattle* .....July 23
Australien, *Copenhagen* ...July 24
Bolivia, *Copenhagen* .....July 24
Benlawers, *London* .....July 26
Chambord, *Marseilles* ....July 23
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama* ..July 27
Chungking, *Hankow* .....July 26
C. of Boston, *London* ....July 26
C. Transporter, *Vancouver* July 24
E. of Canada, *Hongkong* ..July 30
E. of Russia, *Vancouver* ..July 27
Fausang, *Tientsin* .....July 23
Feiching, *Wenchow* .....July 22
Feng'ien, *Tientsin* .....July 25
Hanyang, *Hongkong* .....July 26
Haean, *Foochow* .....July 24
Hosang, *Calcutta* .....July 22
Hunan, *Hankow* .....July 23
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .....July 22
Hsin Ningshao, *Pootoo* ....July 23
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ...July 24
Iyo Maru, *Seattle* .....July 27
Kaiping, *Chinwangtao* ....July 22
Kanchow, *Hongkong* .....July 25
Kashima Maru, *Kobe* .....July 26
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....July 22
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....July 23
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....July 30
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....July 24
Kaga Maru, *Hongkong* ....July 27
Kiangteen, *Hankow* .....July 27
Kohoku Maru, *Formosa* ...July 23
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....July 29
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....July 25
Kwongsang, *Tsingtao* ....July 23
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....July 28
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....July 26
Luenho, *Hankow* .....July 28
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....July 29
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* July 26
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....July 25
Omi Maru, *Osaka* .....July 22
Peleus, *Kobe* .....July 22
Pres. Jackson, *Seattle* ....July 30
Pyrrhus, *Liverpool* .....July 29
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* ..July 23
P. Hendry, *New York* ....July 28
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* July 23
Shengking, *Hankow* .....July 22
Shuntien, *Tientsin* .....July 29
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....July 23
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....July 28
Soudan, *Bombay* .....July 23
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* .....July 23
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....July 27
Suiyang, *Hongkong* .....July 30
Szechuen, *Tsingtao* .....July 25
Taksang, *Newchwang* ....July 23
Tatung, *Hankow* .....July 25
Toonan, *Newchwang* ....July 23
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....July 22
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .....July 22
Waishing, *Hongkong* .....July 28
West O'Rowa, *Portland* ...July 23
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....July 23
Woosung, *Hankow* .....July 27
Wosang, *Antung* .....July 22
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....July 30
Yangtsze, *Liverpool* .....July 27
Yusang, *Hongkong* .....July 24

Steamers Departed

July 21—Liuhsing for Cruise
July 20—Unkai M. for C'tao
July 20—Liss for .....
July 21—Luenyi for Hankow
July 21—Kungwo for Hankow
July 21—Shantung for S. H. C
July 21—Kumano M. for Japan
July 21—Kwangtah for H. C'tong
July 21-Nanning for C. N. A'tung
July 21—Yatshing for S. H. C
July 21—Peihua for Tientsin
July 21—Gothic Prince for New York
July 21—Shuntien for W. C. T
July 21—Devanha for London
July 21—Hanping for Hankow
July 21—President Lincoln for San Francisco
July 21—Szechuen for Tsingtao
July 21—H. K'teen for Ningpo

At The Astor House

Arrivals at the Astor House are as follows:
Mr. C.A. Calkins, Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. S.J. Johnsonna, Hongkong.
Mr.& Mrs. P.R. Nieboer, Hongkong.
Capt. & Mrs. W.D. Lorrey, San Francisco.
Miss. C.C. Dilly, Honolulu.
Mr. P. H. Byen, New York.
Miss. E. H. Baron, Honolulu.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,135
Chartered	£20½ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$610 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$226½ B.
Yangtsze	$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 18½ B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$187
Hongkong Fire	H.$470 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$159
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell"	75/6
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 86
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 19¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$5½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151½
Shanghai Dock—	Tls. 97
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6¾ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 196 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$162
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	$50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
L.-French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 121 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 58 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 109 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental	Tls. 6.10
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 80 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$222½ B.
Green Island	$30½
Langkats	Tls. 30¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 93½
Stores	
Hall and Holts—	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42¾
Lane Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$20 B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.47½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.05 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.07½ B
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.07½ B
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1,75
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.35 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 11 B.
Karan	Tls. 6½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.17½ B
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.20
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 5¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½ B
Seekees	Tls. 1.15 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.37½ B
Senawang	Tls. 1.12½ B
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4
	10 Old B.
	0 New B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.35 B.
Sungala	Tls. 9½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.75 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.82½ B
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.45
Tebong	Tls. 3.40 B.
Ziangbes	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 150 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 161¼

B Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, July 21, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.075
Native Interest	.03
Copper Cash	248.500
Bar Silver	30½
Shanghai Gold Bar	339
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	78.03
New York on London	459½
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0
Demand	3/0⅛
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69
Demand	69¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0
London (Demand)	3/0⅛
London 4 m-s	3/0⅛
India (T.T.)	222½
France (T.T.)	1170
America (T.T.)	69
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	71
Batavia (T.T.)	180
Straits (T.T.)	77½

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1¼
London 4 m-s Docts	3/1½
London 6 m-s Credits	3/1¾
London 6 m.s. Docts	
France 4 m-s	1220
America 4 m-s L/c	71½
Docs	72

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 70¾ = Tls. 141.35
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $195.50

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3/0⅞ = Tls. 6.51
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $9.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 5.78	@	3/1¼	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.26	@	71⅝	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1140½	Fr. 12.71
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	68⅞	Yen 1.62
Hk. Tls. 1	@	230¼	Rupees 2.56
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15.40	Ital Lire 17.16

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	69⅞
Demand buying on America	70¾
Demand selling on London	3/0⅝
Demand buying on London	3/0⅞

CHINESE GOV. BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.00	93.00
5th Year 6%	58.00	57.00
7th Year 6%	47.00	46.40
9th Year 6%	70.70	69.20
6% Consolidated	51.60	51.00
7% Consolidated	60.00	59.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	26.25	25.90

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.80 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.38 = 1 Tael
Marks 120.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 106.05 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.05 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It Lire 136.10 = 100 Fr. Francs

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 21, 1923

OFFICIAL

Docks	Tls. 100.00
Telephones	Tls. 72.00
Ewo Mills	Tls. 12.50 July
Trams "B"	Tls. 152.00
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7.00
Kaiping "B"	Tls. 19.75
Wharves	Tls. 196.00

UNOFFICIAL

Padangs	Tls. 5.75
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 12.10
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 30.25
Anglo Dutch	Tls. 3.10
Anglo Javas	Tls. 6.45

TAXI PHONE WEST **189**
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

July 21, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 1-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 63 cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 459½. Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday and our market while opening steady eased off during the course of the day.

In the early part of the morning business in Sterling was done at 3-0-11-16 for July, 3-0-9-16 for August and 3-0½ for September. Gold Dollars were done at 70¼ for near and 70¼ for forward.

However, later in the day there became strong buyers at these rates and at the close the market was easy with no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-0-9-16 for July, 3-0-7-16 for August and 3-0⅜ for September. The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 70 for July delivery and 69⅞ for forward.

There were sellers of Yen at 69⅝ for July and 69¾ for August delivery. Banks were quoting 3-1¼ and 71⅞ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 3-1⅛ and 71⅝ for forward. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1220.

India sold a small amount of silver in London yesterday and the market there as well as in New York is reported as closing steady

Share Market

In their weekly report on the Shanghai share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has been active during the past week in all stocks and shares with the exception of "Cottons." "Rubbers" continue very firm and only small lots of shares can be secured at today's quotations given within. Langkats (Combined) have been a dull market until towards the close today when the enquiry for them became active once more. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. have changed hands in fairly good lots quite recently and orders for them have also been placed in London.

London market quotations have shown very slight fluctuations and the following are the latest prices cabled to us this week:—

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B. I. £72. 0. 0.

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913, F. I. £69. 0. 0.

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, G. I. £70. 10. 0 (Sellers).

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R. I. 67. 0. 0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B" 2. 19. 9.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., (£1 Paid) "B" 2. 7. 6 (Sellers).

Shell Transport and Trading Co., "B" 3. 13. 7. (Sellers).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. 1. 13. 7.

British-American Tob. Co., "B" 5. 0. 2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. London Regd. 124. 0. 0 (Buyers).

Shanghai Waterworks Co. "Regd" 29. 0. 0 (Sellers).

Rubber Output

	May	June
Alma	24,500	24,500
Anglo-Dutch	42,000	40,000
Anglo-Java	138,200	145,500
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	—	—
Bukit Toh Alang	22,181	18,995
Bute	12,100	13,100
Chempedak	12,500	13,500
Chemor United	20,200	
Cheng	11,040	12,186
Consolidated	46,203	50,117
Dominion	32,799	28,624
Gula Kalumpong	81,000	92,000
Java Consolidated	53,500	48,900
Kapayang	12,602	12,810
Karan	7,542	7,024
Kota Bahroe	25,545	32,255
Kroewoek	46,000	48,000
Langkat	—	73,800
New Amherst	8,456	
Padang	—	3,900
Permata	5,009	7,317
Repah	16,402	19,533
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	—	—
Senawang	22,100	23,500
See Kee	10,647	
Shanghai-Seremban	11,616	13,555
Shanghai Kedah	17,710	19,241
Shanghai Kelanan	12,500	16,700
Shanghai Malay	24,490	27,607
Shanghai-Pahang	12,851	18,577
Shanghai Klebang	10,200	10,605
Shanghai Sumatra	52,671	53,681
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	20,015	20,682
Taiping	9,560	
Tebong	59,000	59,000
Tenah Merah	24,300	24,400
Ziangbe	39,800	38,500

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Shanghai, July 21, 1923

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July 20

Chengs Tls. 1.40

July 21

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.60 Sept.

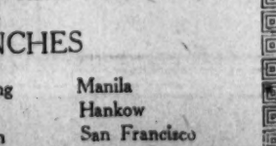
UNOFFICIAL

July 20

Chengs Tls. 1.50
Trams B. Tls. 150.00

July 21

Butes Tls. 0.67½
Bukits Tls. 1.17½
Trams B. Tls. 152.00
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.50



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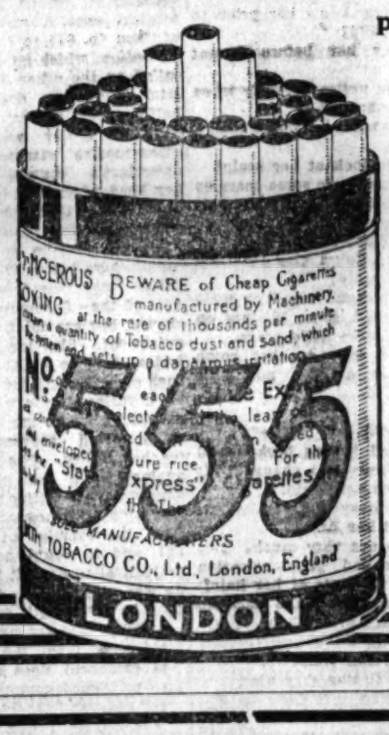

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(Continued from Page 1)

scalp. It felt as though it was burning.

Q.—Did you suffer any pain?

A.—Extreme pain.

Q.—For how long?

A.—For at least two weeks I was not able to put my head on the pillow.

Q.—Do your hair ever fall out before?

A.—No, my hair never fell out before.

Q.—How much of your hair have you left?

A.—At least two-thirds have gone.

Q.—Did the color of your hair remain the same?

A.—No, before it was a dark brunette—a raven color—after applying the medicine it turned red in spots—not all over.

Q.—Any other color?

A.—Since then it has turned grey.

Q.—After applying the medicine how long was it before you could actually comb your hair?

A.—It was at least two months.

Q.—Was it possible for you to wear a hat

A.—I had to wear a light hat with absorbent cotton inside the crown.

Q.—How long after applying this could you even put a hat on your head?

A.—At least two months, because it formed scabs.

Q.—Many of them?

A.—Many.

Q.—How big were they?

A.—I could see through the mirror how big they were—about one-eighth of an inch to a quarter of an inch.

Q.—All over your scalp?

A.—Yes, but mostly in the front. I could not comb my hair for two weeks and then the hair turned color. About three days afterwards, it turned red and then as soon as I was able to comb my hair it came out in handfuls.

Q.—In the nine months which have elapsed from the time this happened your hair has been coming out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were suffering intense pain?

A.—Intense." (11, 3, 4, 5 * * 6, 35, 39).

This recital of her condition is amply corroborated by disinterested witnesses. Mrs. Sheldon Tolles, wife of a Vice Consul of the United States, testified concerning plaintiff.

"Q.—Did you see her hair before June, 1922?

A.—The first time I saw Mrs. Ren I was very much aware of the fact that she had beautiful hair. I saw her on the train going from Chicago to Seattle. I did not know her then, but I remember her going into the dining room and never wearing a hat. It seemed unusual, but it was because she was proud of her hair, for which she had just cause. Later on I met her aboard ship on the way to Shanghai.

Q.—Did you ever comb her hair?

A.—I never combed her hair, but I have had it in my fingers and played with it.

Q.—It was her own hair?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—You have seen her hair now?

A.—She had a great deal more.

Q.—How much more?

A.—At least two-thirds, or probably more. She had a heavy head of hair." (11, 43).

Mrs. Kitty Clement testified:

"Q.—What was the condition of Mrs. Ren's hair before June.

A.—She had plenty of hair and it was very dark in color. . .

Q.—What condition was the scalp after June?

A.—After applying the shampoo?

Q.—Yes. What did you see on her head?

A.—All blisters and red in spots.

Q.—Anything peculiar about her hair?

A.—Some streaks of reddish hair.

Q.—What else did you notice about Mrs. Ren's hair?

A.—Why, it all fell out afterwards.

Q.—Before June did you ever see her comb her hair?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did it fall out then when she combed it?

A.—No.

Q.—When after June—what month—did you first see her scalp?

A.—Latter part of June.

Q.—And did it have scabs on it?

A.—Rather, Yes." (11, 57, 58, 59).

Miss Gudrun Hartman was interrogated regarding plaintiff.

"Q.—Did you see her during the month of August 1922?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have occasion to examine her scalp?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did you see on her scalp?

A.—I saw large scabs on the forepart of her scalp and her hair was uneven in color, partly red and partly black.

Q.—What else did you see?

A.—That it was very broken off.

A.—I noticed it coming out.

Q.—Very much?

A.—The comb was full of combings out of her hair.

Q.—Where there any marks on her scalp?

A.—I noticed scabs and patches or dandruff and, it seemed to me, the after effects of burns.

Q.—How large were these scabs?

A.—About a quarter of an inch.

Q.—Deep were they?

A.—Quite deep." (11, 60 61 * * 61, 62).

Mrs. T. K. Woo, another American, lady was asked about plaintiff as follows:

"Q.—Did you know her prior to June 1922?

A.—I knew her before I went away.

Q.—Did you notice her hair when you returned?

A.—Yes, it was very much changed.

Q.—Did you look at her scalp?

A.—She showed me some scars on her scalp. I noticed her hair was changed and she told me she had used some shampoo.

Q.—Tell the Court the condition of the scalp?

A.—She showed me her scalp which had some blisters on it and some little scars.

Q.—Did you ever see her comb her hair in the month of July?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you notice?

A.—I noticed it was broken and the colours was changed. It was also very thin.

Q.—What happened when she combed her hair?

A.—It came out very much.

Q.—What called your attention to the thinness of her hair?

A.—Because before she used to have such pretty hair. . .

Q.—You don't know how thick it was at that time?

A.—I know it was very nice.

Q.—You have reference to the thickness?

A.—It was thicker than it is now.

Q.—How do you know?

A.—I have often seen her combing it. We became very intimate.

Q.—And she pointed out these scars did she?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the colour of her hair prior to June 1922?

A.—She had dark brown hair.

Q.—Inclining to be slightly reddish?

A.—Not so very much: a little bit.

Q.—Will you please describe the scars which you saw on Mrs. Ren's scalp?

A.—They were like little blisters.

Q.—Were they soft?

A.—I did not touch them. She said her head was very sore.

Q.—This was in July?

A.—Yes" (11, 76-7, * * 77 * * 77-8).

Dr. Julian Petit, an American physician of 12 years experience, testified of plaintiff.

"She came to me somewhere about the time this case was filed and asked me to look at her hair. I found that there was a considerable loss of hair. The hair was very sparse and evidently it had fallen out. It was of a brownish color and appeared sort of dead. It was not a very bright color and there were some grey hairs amongst it, while on the scalp there was dermatitis and papular eruption on the scalp.

Q.—Did you ever see her before June, 1922?

A.—Yes, I saw her before that.

Q.—Did you notice the amount of hair on her head?

A.—I have always noticed that she had a very big head of hair. It was of rather a brunette color and there seemed considerable of it." (11, 64, 65).

Plaintiff's husband likewise corroborates her (11, 44 et seq) stating that he had applied the same shampoo on his own head with similar effects and further testifies as follows:

"Q.—Did you wife have very much hair before she applied this shampoo?

A.—Very much more.

Q.—In comparison, how much more?

A.—Her hair was at least more than seventy or eighty percent more than she has now." (11, 46).

Plaintiff's conduct, immediately after the event, corroborates her testimony. Two witnesses (1, 2, 11, 62, 80, 81) who were employed by defendant testify that she came to its store about that time with the bottle of shampoo about two-thirds full, making practically the same complaint as in her testimony.

Moreover at the trial (11, 5), plaintiff uncovered her head and showed the presence of false hair which she and others declared she had not previously worn. This exhibition in open court tended to corroborate her testimony and gave defendant the opportunity of cross-examining her and inspecting this personal exhibit even to the extent of making it the basis of expert testimony. We are unable, therefore, to uphold defendant's claim of "plaintiff's refusal to submit to a physical examination of her scalp and hair by recognised medical examination of her scalp and hair by recognised medical experts.." (Brief p. 77) For not only does the record show this voluntary exhibition in open court but it also discloses (11, 64, 145) that she voluntarily visited at least two medical experts and asked one of them (p. 64) to make such examination, which he did. She also called on the other (p. 145) who later testified in defendant's behalf but was not asked about an examination nor were the two other medical witnesses asked by defendant's counsel to examine her head when they testified.

It is true that this court overruled a motion for "an order directing" her to submit to an examination before trial; but that ruling was based on a decision (1) of the Supreme Court declaring her exempt from such requirement. She, in other words, had a right to be absolved from such an order and the right would be worthless if she were to be so prejudiced by its exercise that the same should prevent recovery for her injury. The situation is analogous to an accused's exemption from testifying. No unfavorable inference may be drawn from the exercise of that right (2) and it would seem equally prejudicial to draw it in this case. As was said in a decision (3) cited by defendant's counsel.

> "This rule (of unfavorable inference from the non-use of evidence) does not apply to privileged communications for reasons too obvious to mention."

Justice Gray's obiter dictum regarding a plaintiff who "unreasonably refuses to show his injuries when asked" has no application here where, as we have seen, plaintiff did show her injuries in open court (11, 5) besides consulting the physicians above mentioned. The following question was not pressed and consequently not answered:

"I will ask you whether you will agree to submit to a physical examination by physicians subpoenaed to testify on behalf of the defendant, in the presence of the proper parties?" (11, 13).

Then followed the question, Why won't you submit to an examination? to which objection was sustained, the question assuming a fact not proven, and being so far as it related to plaintiff's exercise of a right, immaterial.

As against this formidable array of evidence regarding the consequences of plaintiff's use of this shampoo, we find only one attempt at contradiction. A stenographer employed by defendant stated (11, 83) that she had seen plaintiff's hair before June, 1922 and that it was "a kind of reddish brown." Considering the witness' position and that this statement is contrary to that of several disinterested witnesses, with ampler opportunities of observation, we do not feel called upon to discuss it further but seems hardly probable that had such been the color, she would have asked a hair dresser (11, 165) to dye her hair a chestnut brown. This claim, moreover, is contradicted by another disinterested witness (11, 165, 167). The discrepancy between plaintiff and the stenographer above mentioned as to the kind of hat the former wore when she reported at the store and whether she removed it might easily result from the mistake of either in relating an incident nine months old. The same remark would apply to plaintiff's estimate of the time which elapsed before she could comb her hair. Her testimony (11, 22) that she did not go to Dr. Dunn palpably relates the question almost immediately preceding as to whether she had asked physicians to testify and we interpreted her answer to mean that the did not go to Dr. Dunn for that purpose. The latter did not say (11, 145) that plaintiff talked with him about the case. In fact he stated (11, 146) that his testimony "would be of very little value," and, apparently for that reason, defendant's counsel, who called him, did not examine him further. And since the question of plaintiff's credibility has been raised, we feel called upon to add that we took particular note of her demeanor while testifying and found it frank and convincing. But it would make little difference if her testimony regarding her condition were disregarded altogether. There is enough other evidence to show that her hair was irreparably damaged, if not ruined.

When we come to inquire into the cause of this misfortune we are met at the outset with the condition followed closely upon the application of the shampoo. The motto *post hoc ergo propter hoc* is not an unerring guide; but neither is it without significance. Here even defendant's employes testify that the bottle conained alkali. Mr. Schloten, decontained alkali, and a chemist from the University of Berlin, testified that after the return of the shampoo

"Mr. Hensler showed me the bottle and said 'A lady has been here complaining that it burned her scalp.' I tested it by the usual test of tasting it. It had an alkaline taste so I told him 'by the way this shampoo is not what it ought to be. Our new shampoo is neutral and we have to find out how it happens that this alkaline shampoo is still on the market." (II, 112).

Mr. Wilnelm, a former employe of defendant testifies (1, 12) that Mr. Miller, the company pharmacist who analysed the bottle in question after its return, stated "that the preparation was excessively alkaline." Mr. Miller himself testified subsequently but did not deny the statement and it stands uncontradicted. Indeed other witnesses testify to similar statements. (II, 9, 11, 41, 47, 83). What Mr. Miller meant by the "excessively alkine" might be determined, not from the testimony (II, 115) of another witness but from a separate chemical analysis of this particular bottle's contents. Unfortunately such analysis was never made. Instead, some "twenty or thirty" bottles (II, 86) were turned over to Mr. Miller who "tested them with litmus paper" (II, 94). But Manager Schloten was asked

"Q.—Can you tell from the litmus test the amount of free alkali in the bottle?

A.—No.

Q.—What test would you have to make to find the amount of free alkali in the bottle?

A.—If you make a chemist's test then you would have to use a normal solution of either Hydrochloric or Hydrosulphuric acid, which is standardised, and use an indicator and from the difference which the burette shows you

(Continued on Page 2 5)

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(Continued from Page 24)

would be the amount of normal solution used and figure back how much alkali there was.

Q.—Did you make such a test?

A.—It was not considered necessary.

Q.—Then how can you say how much alkali was there?

A.—From the test with the oleic acid, which is a practical test." (II, 120, 121)

Dr. Felger, another witness for defendant, was interrogated on this point as follows:

"Q.—Would it not be impossible to tell the amount of free alkali in a bottle by the litmus test—the percentage of free alkali?

A.—Yes.—You cannot tell the percentage by the litmus test.

Q.—What sort of test would have to be made in order to tell the percentage?

A.—You would have to neutralise it with an acid solution and estimate the quantity of acid which was used to neutralise." (II, 135)

Now this test was made by Mr. Posniakoff, a 19 year old Russian employe of defendant, who testifies:

"All the coconut shampoo I received was put up in a container and neutralised with oleic acid.

Q.—And will you tell me how much oleic acid it took to neutralise the solution?

A.—It was about four to five percent solution.

Q.—What did you do then, after you had neutralised the solution?

A.—It was mixed with a new batch. It was first tested whether it contained any excessive alkali by our chemist and then it was sent to the finishing department, the bottles were filled and put into stock." (II, 98, 99).

On this point Manager Schooten was further questioned as follows:

"Q.—Mr. Posniakoff took all the bottles?

A.—As far as I understood he took all that were alkaline.

Q.—He poured them all together and then neutralised them? How must he be able to tell how much alkali there was in one particular bottle?

A.—Because they were all more or less alkaline to the same degree." (II, 119)

But this is directly contrary to the pharmacist Miller who says (II, 94) "some of them I found to be alkaline, some of them were not."

Dr. Felger further testified:

"Q.—If you took seven or eight bottles together including the one complained of, and tested them, you would not be able to tell the amount of alkali in the one bottle complained of?

A.—No, you would have a mixture.

Q.—You would have a percentage of them all?

A.—Naturally." (II, 135)

It is clear, then, that no exclusive chemical analysis was ever made of the contents of plaintiff's bottle and that it is now impossible for us ever to know the percentage of alkali which it contained. And this situation is due entirely to defendant. One cannot but agree with counsel for plaintiff that the latter showed unusual good faith in trusting the bottle entirely to defendant and it could have responded adequately by having the contents analysed by a disinterested chemist not in its employ. Had it done so and had the result supported its present contention, it would hardly have needed better evidence. But, having destroyed this very important item of proof, defendant seems subject to the rule which its counsel has invoked against plaintiff, viz::

"The conduct of the party in omitting to produce that evidence in lucidation of the subject-matter in dispute, which is within his power and which rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords occasion for presumptions against him, since it raises strong suspicion that such evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejudice." (4).

In a case (5) cited by defendant's counsel where a seaman sued for negligence of the shipmaster in failing to provide proper medical attendance, the court said:

"Counsel for respondent contended that it did not follow that libelant's condition arose from the master's neglect hereinbefore recited; that libelant had been the subject of a serious attack of malaria fever some four months before entering the ship's employ; and that his ailments while on shipboard, and at the hospital, might have been malarial, and not typhoid, fever. Suffice it to say that it was easily within the power of the respondent to have cleared up all these matters, if it desired to do so. The quarantine officer at New York could readily have been called to explain the circumstances connected with allowing the ship to pass quarantine with the libelant on board in his then condition, as could the doctor at the hospital, whose certificate was furnished, showing the existence of typhoid fever, and, indeed, the man who took libelant's place while sick at Colon could have explained whether he passed quarantine at New York as and for the libelant; none of which things were done, and the usual presumptions from such failure should arise."

Plaintiff was awarded G.$1,200 by the court.

In another action against the same ship (6) the principal question was whether the accident sued for had been caused by a defective rope.

"Whatever doubt there is on the qustion," said the court, "should be solved in favor of the libelant; since the ship failed to produce the rope, which was in her possession, that would have settled the question of its safe or unsafe condition, and whether it broke, or was new and inflexible, and became untied, thus causing the accident."

So here, the production of plaintiff's bottle with the contents analysed separately by a disinterested chemist would have "settled the qustion" of how much alkali it contained and any doubt on that point must be resolved in plaintiff's favor.

This unfavorable presumption is further strengthened by the fact that, following the disclosure of plaintiff's experience defendant withdrew from the market its stock of shampoo from which plaintiff's bottle came. On July 27, 1922, defendant's then Manager wrote plaintiff's husband:

"Upon investigation it was found that the stock was old and we immediately withdrew such old stocks from various places in Shanghai." (Ex. A.)

Again the formula for making the shampoo was changed (II, 88) The present manager was asked

"Q.—What was the matter with the old formula?

A.—It contained free alkali—Potassium Carbonate. It was added intentionally." (II, 120)

Evidently it had been found, therefore, that "free alkali" was not a proper ingredient. But why, unless it proved injurious?

Starting with this presumption and recalling the undenied statement of defendant's pharmacist that the shampoo was "excessively alkaline," we may next inquire what the evidence discloses concerning the effect of such a mixture on the scalp.

Dr. Petit testified on this point as follows:

"Q.—What would too much alkali do to the hair?

A.—These things very frequently will cause loss of hair or set up dermatitis or something of that kind. The hair would probably become dead.

Q.—Would it cause burning?

A.—That is the usual thing the great authorities will attribute to it." (II, 65)

The following was brought out on cross-examination:

"Q.—What action does the acid or alkali take?

A.—It destroys the hair.

Q.—Would you call 2 percent solution a strong solution?

A.—It depends. You are putting that on a skin. Some people's skins are very sensitive and a two percent solution might be strong for them.

Q.—Would you call it a strong solution?

A.—Strong enough to do harm.

Q.—To eat the roots of the hair out?

A.—Strong enough to do harm. . .

Q.—Would you call a two percent solution a strong one?

A.—I have said it would be strong enough to do harm." (II, 66 69, 70)

It will be seen, then, that the bulk of this evidence was elicited by defendant's counsel. Indeed the cross-examination covered about nine and one half pages while the direct examination was limited to about one page and a half. Now the rule is that, though "a party makes a valid objection to the introduction of evidence" it he "afterwards puts in evidence proving the same facts, he waives his objection." (7).

Here no objection was offered to any of Dr. Petit's testimony; but after defendant's counsel had cross-examined for a time he moved to strike from the record that already given. This court has frequently applied in trials and formally announced in at least one decision (8) the well known rule that "the objection must ordinarily be made as soon as the question is stated and before the answer is given;" (9) "otherwise it is proper for the court to decline to strike out the answer. (10) "It (the objection) cannot be made after the evidence is admitted." (11)

But aside from the foregoing we are of the opinion that the application to strike should not have been sustained. We shall assume that the ground of the application is correctly stated in defendant's motion of April 13, 1923, viz. that the testimony was "based partly upon the examination and partly upon the history of the case." In his brief, moreover, counsel states

"Dr. Petit testified that he based his opinion and his evidence partly upon the history of the case and partly upon the examination." (p. 7)

But we do not find that the witness so testified. The first important question asked him was.

Q.—"Did you have occasion to look at her (plaintiff's head?

A.—I did.

Q.—Tell the Court what you saw" (p. 64)

The witness then proceeded to tell what he saw. He continued to do in answering subsequent questions and there is not the slightest indication that his answers were "based partly upon.....the history of the case." The next important question was "Can you tell what that (condition) came from? and the material part of the answer was

"She came to me somewhere about the time this case was filed and asked me to look at her hair. I found that there was a considerable loss of hair. The hair was very sparse and evidently it had fallen out. It was of a brownish color and appeared sort of dead. It was not a very bright color and there were some grey hairs among it, while on the scalp there was dermatitis and papular eruption on the scalp." (II, 64)

These answers were repeated in somewhat varied form as we have seen but there was still nothing to show that they were based on anything which plaintiff said. On cross-examination, indeed, the witness stated, "I have considered the whole case;" but that is far short of saying, and the witness nowhere said, that he based his testimony upon any statements of plaintiff.

The difference between this evidence and that in the case cited on this point in defendant's brief, becomes apparent on comparison. Thus in the Supreme Court decision (12) the witness was asked his opinion "from all you know about him" (the patient) which would include his statement and other hearsay. Here the witness was asked to tell the Court what you saw." Besides the decision cited in no way qualifies an earlier one (13) where the same court up held the admission of

"utterances and exclamation of the defendant when undergoing physical examinations by the medical witnesses."

In another case (14) from which counsel quotes almost the entire opinion, the witness was asked:

"Did you reach that conclusion from physical examination, looking at him"

To which he answered:

"Partially physical, and depending upon his statement of his subjective symptoms."

Moreover, the disease there in question (neurasthenia) was one of which the court said:

"No physician can classify a given case as traumatic unless he has a history from which he can say that an injury occurred".

Hence his testimony must have been based upon the history. This was also true in the preceding reference (15) where the witness was expressly asked.

"Now, Doctor, taking into consideration the history that Mr. McMican gave you of himself ** I will ask you to state **whether or not the probability is that the condition you found existing at the time you made your examination, as you found it, could be or might be caused by the injury which he stated he had received?"

Of course this called for an opinion based upon "subjective symptoms;" but no such opinion was asked or given here.

It is further complained in the brief that Dr. Petit "was permitted to give his opinion on matters directly in issue". The basis of this complaint is the answer to the question already quoted, viz. "Can you tell what that came from?" Here again the rules above quoted apply because of defendant's failure to object. For any ground of objection was apparent as soon as the question was propounded and "If a party will not object he admits the competency of the witness" (16). But we do not think the answer falls within the rule invoked by counsel; for the witness did not give his own opinion at all but merely called attention to that of the "authorities". In one of counsel's principal citations (17) the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a judgment notwithstanding witnesses had been allowed to state "what in their opinion was the cause of the explosion:" for, said the court, they "were accompanied by such a statement of the reasoning which led to the witnesses' 'opinions' that the answers were but arguments only, of the weight of which the jury was quite well able to judge". Here the "arguments" consisted in citing authorities of which the court should be able to judge. And it may be added that the rule is for the protection of the jury and could hardly have applied in a trial such as this. But in any event, the court should be as well "able to judge" as in the case just cited. Moreover, it was in reply to questions (p. 63 et seq.) by defendant's counsel (who cannot of course complain) that the witness later gave his own opinions as to the cause. All that he said on direct examination might be excluded and we could still find from his evidence that askali was the cause of plaintiff's misfortune.

The doctrine of our own Court of Appeals is well set forth in the following excerpt from an opinion 18 quoted by defendant and supported by an array authority:

"The court did not err in permitting Dr. Brill to give his opinion as to the cause of Mrs. Roller's condition. The rule is well settled that a medical expert may form and express an opinion of the nature and cause of the bodily or mental condition of his patient,—her ills, symptoms, pains, and suffering,—derived from his own knowledge, from his attendance, treatment, and examinations, although based in part upon her statements and complaints made at different times as to her pains and sufferings, and, in this connection, to give his opinion whether her injuries are liable to be permanent, and whether her present condition is due to or caused by sickness, injury, accident, or violence".

We do not find that this doctrine was based on the belief that the witness "had been in constant attendance upon the plaintiff almost from the very moment of the accident" (Brief p. 9.) The fact was that he had never met her until nearly three weeks after the accident. (100 Fed. 751, 739). In this case, Dr. Petit knew plaintiff before she applied the sham-

(Continued on Page 28)

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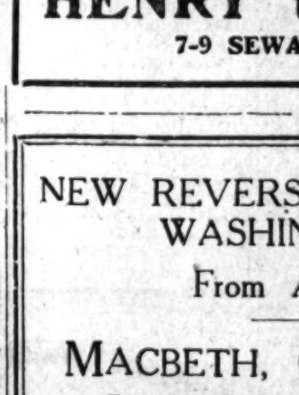

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGPOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, July 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, July 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, July 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above mentioned ports, from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 31 at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Captain Hansen, will leave on Sunday, July 22, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, July 24, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG AND TAKAO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. T. Nanbu will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on July 26, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The HSINWAH, Capt. Newbury, will leave on Sunday morning, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the (chartered) steamer KIANGPING, on July 22. For Freight apply to Agent, 32, (late 1) Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning, July 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on July 25. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra Staterooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer KOHOKU MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain M. Miyata, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on July 25, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

HAKODATE: The s.s. TUNGUS will be despatched for the above port on or about August 2. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A, Canton Road. Tel. No. C. 1604.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via DAIREN & JAPANESE PORTS.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. MANILA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. J. Somekawa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Wharf on July 25, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru	June 21
President Pierce	June 23
Siberia Maru	July 3
President Wilson	July 5
Taiye Maru	July 19
President Lincoln	July 21

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	July 2
Empress of Asia	July 14

FOR SEATTLE

President Jackson	June 23
Ibukisan Maru	June 23
City of Spokane	June 28
President Jefferson	June 30
Pomona	July 3
Arabia Maru	July 7
President Grant	July 12
Arizona Maru	July 16
West Kader	July 16

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Jena	June 21
West Cayote	July 4

FOR NEW YORK

Shunko Maru	June 23
Wray Castle	July 7
Telemachus	July 10
Genoa Maru	July 12
Hamburg Maru	July 16
Langton Hall	July 20
Gothic Prince	July 21

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Teiresias	June 21
Delta	June 23
Gaelic Prince	June 24
Machaon	June 27
Cyclops	June 27
City of Corinth	June 27
Diomed	June 30
Glenapp	July 1
Rhesus	July 4
Malwa	July 7
Katori Maru	July 7
Troilus	July 11
Ningchow	July 13
Atsuta Maru	July 14
Glentara	July 17
Helenus	July 18
Devanha	July 21

FOR HAMBURG

Preussen	June 30
Tsuruga Maru	July 7
Alps Maru	July 10
Schlesien	July 10
City of Manchester	July 19

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	July 1
Panama	July 12

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	July 14

FOR GOTHENBURG

Nippon	July 6

FOR MARSEILLES

Angers	June 27
Chili	July 6
Porthos	July 20

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	June 29

FOR INDIA

Kutsang	June 23
Sicilia	June 26
Nagpore	July 14

Launch Services

Saturday, July 28, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru, for Europe will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru, for Seattle via Japan ports will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Messrs. Glatz, N. T. Smith, W. E. Campbell.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Deaconess Edith Hart, Miss V. L. Hughes; from Kiukiang: Mrs. Dames; from Nanking: Misses Roberts, Willett.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Mr. Ames Loder.

Per N. S. s.s. Ningsahao from Hankow: Mr. L. Engelton, Mrs. M. Krause.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Miss M. Brockett.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. ...angpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.... s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Hanyang will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Wenchow yesterday and is due in Shanghai today.

The O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru, from Formosa, left Foochow on Friday noon and is due in Shanghai about noon today. The steamer will dock at the O. S. K. Wharf and is sailing for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen next Wednesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Antung today.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang and Dairen tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Haichow on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang will leave Newchwang for Dairen and Canton today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N-Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The I-C. s.s. Hosang is due in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits Hongkong and Amoy today.

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta on Sunday morning, July 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about August 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on July 7, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 25.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola left London at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 6, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 15.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, July 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The E.A. s.s. Australien is due in Shanghai from European ports next Tuesday.

The E.A. s.s. Bolivia is due in Shanghai from European ports next Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua was due to leave London on Friday and will arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 29.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers, from London, left Singapore on July 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Kobe on Tuesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Miike today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Yangtsze left Singapore on Monday afternoon, July 16, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong next Friday.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on June 22, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor will sail from the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles via ports at 3 p.m. August 3, and passengers may embark at the wharf after 1 o'clock that afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord, from Marseilles on June 15 with mail, left Hongkong on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning. The liner will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 7 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru will leave Shanghai for London via ports next Saturday, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus left Hankow for Manila yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus left Singapore on Friday, July 20, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on July 29.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha left Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is due to arrive at Marseilles on August 26, and in London Sept. 4.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa is due in Shanghai from Portland tomorrow, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on July 25.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 4, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila August 6.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar left Singapore for New York on July 9.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar left New York for San Francisco on Thursday, July 12.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on August 8.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which left Vancouver on July 12, should arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and is expected to arrive in Shaghai next Friday.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which left San Francisco on July 12, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 1.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. Canadian Transporter left Vancouver on June 27, and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe next Tuesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson, from Seattle on July 13, should arrive at Yokohama next Wednesday and is expected in Shanghai on July 30.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to leave Seattle next Wednesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 11.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on August 15.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 12.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave Shanghai for Seattle via Japan ports next Saturday, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the vessel will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Independence which arrived in Shanghai from New York Friday evening will sail for the same port via Suez at daybreak tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln left Shanghai last evening and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on August 9.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow morning, and is to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf around 10 o'clock. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Meteorological Reports

July 22, 1923.

Sun rises today at 5.11
Sun sets today at 1.91

SICCAWEI

(Inches)	July 20.		July 21.	
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	29.78	29.82	29.79	29.80
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.05	†0.03	†0.01	—0.02
Wind—direction	0.00	0.00	†0.01	—0.02
Wind—miles per hour	S	S	S	SSW
Temperature (Fahr.)	9.9	11.8	8.7	14.3
Humidity %	77°4	74°7	74°5	84°0
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	96	93	96	72
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	10	3	3	2
	0.05	0.20	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT July 20.		Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		29.80	†0.05	29.70
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 73°4) (Max. 83°2)	78°3	—4°9	81°4
Rainfall (inches)		32.02	0.61	26.96

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16 Days Shanghai to Seattle
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	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 24	Aug. 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26

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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6

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E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24			

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EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	August 12
EMPRESS OF ASIA	August 24

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S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1
S.S. President Wilson	Sept 15
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 29

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Aug 3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28

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Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 24
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	July 25
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept. 5

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Shanghai Maru .....July 24
*Aso Maru ..... July 24
Omi Maru .....July 25
Nagasaki Maru .....July 27
Nikko Maru .....July 28
Chikugo Maru .....July 30

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru .....July 27
Kaga Maru .....July 28

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE
Kashima Maru .....July 28
*Mito Maru .....Aug. 3
*Tokushima Maru ....Aug. 4
Hakone Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Aug 15

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Delagoa Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR HONGKONG
Iyo Maru .....July 28

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Aug. 4

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 25
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S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 5

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... August 15

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Manila) .....July 25
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... July 28
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... July 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....July 25
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 4

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... July 26
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 9

FOR JAPAN, DIRECT TO KOBE
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... July 28

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	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
	DONGOLA	Sept. 18
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	Aug. 1
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	July 25
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st
	ARAFURA	Oct. 6

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CHAMBORD	15th June	24th July	17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	5th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.

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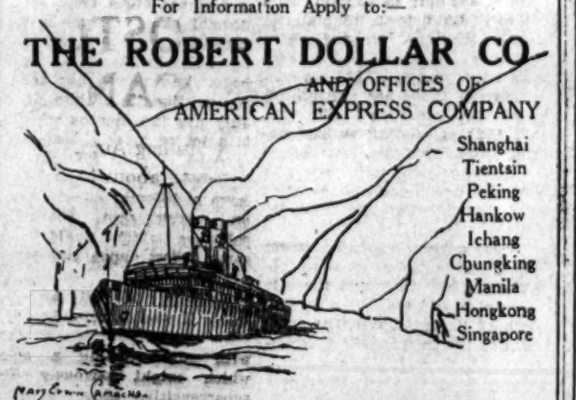

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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about July 28

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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . About August 15

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July 22 —	New York via Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co
July 23	D.L. New York via Suez	Independence	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 24	6.00* Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 25 —	Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 25 —	Portland, Ore.	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 25 —	New York	Egremont Cast	Br. Dod. & Co.
July 27 —	Seattle	Yokohama M	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 28 —	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 30 —	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. B. & S.
July 31 —	Vancouver	C. Transporter	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 4 —	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 5 —	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 6 —	Portland	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 9 —	New York via Suez	Teltheybius	Br.
Aug. 10 —	New York	Eelbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 11 —	New York	Delagoa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 11 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 12 —	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 15 —	New York	Akaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 17 —	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18 —	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 21 —	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25 —	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 —	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 29 —	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30 —	New York via Suez	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1 —	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 3 —	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 7 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 8 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sept. 10 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 15 —	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 18 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 29 —	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 21 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 23 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Hosang	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 24 —	Kope, Yokohama	Chambord	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24 —	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 24 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 25 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 27 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 28 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 30 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

July 24 —	Hamburg, etc.	City of Pekin	Br. J. M. & Co
July 25	D.L. Calcutta	Hosang	Br. J. M. & Co
July 26 —	Hamburg, etc.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
July 27 —	Liverpool	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
July 28 —	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 1 —	Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 1 —	Hamburg, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 1 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3 3.00	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 3 —	Marseilles	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4 —	Hamburg	Gleniffer	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4 —	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co
Aug. 4 —	Marseilles, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 6 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8 —	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Br.
Aug. 10 —	Hamburg	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 10 —	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11 —	London	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 12 —	Singapore	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 12 —	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 15 —	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17 —	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18 —	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 27 —	Liverpol, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31 —	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4 —	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 5 —	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 6 —	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 12 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 14 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15 —	Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 18 —	London	Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 28 —	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 12 —	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Aug. 4 —	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 15 —	Melbourne	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 1 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 6 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

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July 22	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
July 22	2.00	Foochow	Hainchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	2.30	Foochow	Ningchi	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July 23	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 23	5.00	Ningpo	Sui Kiangsang	Chi. N. S. S. N.
July 24	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	7.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	7.00*	Amoy	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
July 25	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 26	10.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 26	—	Keelung	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 27	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July 28	—	Hongkong	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 28	11.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
July 28	—	Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 29	—	Hongkong	Africa M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 4	—	Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 6	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 12	—	Hongkong	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 18	—	Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 31	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 22	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Newchwang	Hainwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
July 24	7.00*	C. N'chwang	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
July 24	9.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	8.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 24	D.L.	Antung	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	D.L.	Chefoo, N'chwang	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	—	Tientsin	Kaho	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25	—	Dairen	Koboku M.	Jap. O. S. K.
July 25	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
July 25	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 26	10.00*	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B.& S.
July 26	10.00*	N'chwang, D'ny	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
July 28	11.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 29	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 2	—	Hakodate	Tungus	Rus. S.H. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	— M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 23	6.00*	Pukow	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
July 24	M. N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 24	M. N.	Hangow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	M. N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	C. M. S. N. Co.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. B. & S.
July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B.& S.
July 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * S.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 23	9 p.m.	P. Madison	Seattle	Aug. 9
July 30	4 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Aug. 13

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 27	9 p.m.	Kashima M.	Marseilles	Sep. 2

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo	July 23	9 p.m.	Kiukiang
Chefoo	July 23	9 p.m.	Taksang
Antung	July 23	9 p.m.	Wosang
Tsingtao and Dalny	July 23	5 p.m.	Saikio Maru
Tientsin	July 23	9 p.m.	Kaho
Tsingtao	July 24	9 p.m.	Taisang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	July 24	7.30 a.m.	Kingsing
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	July 24	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Tientsin	July 26	8.30 a.m.	Chekiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	July 28	9 p.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	1 p.m.	Ningchin
Foochow	Today	12.30 p.m.	Haichi
Amoy	July 23	9 p.m.	Ningpo
Swatow	July 23	5 p.m.	Yingchow
Swatow	July 24	9 p.m.	Kwongsang
Hongkong & Canton	July 25	1 p.m.	Tenyo M.
Hongkong & Canton	July 25	5 p.m.	E. Kirdorf
Amoy	July 26	8.30 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	July 27	4 p.m.	E. of Russia

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	July 23	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	July 24	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Germany, ports	July 24	5 p.m.	E. Kirdorf
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	July 25	1 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
Japan ports	July 26	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Japan ports	July 27	7 p.m.	Kaga Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	July 27	4 p.m.	E. of Russia

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Nationality and Rating
B N B	July 6	Dee	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	July 19	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gunboat
U S N B	July 18	Sacramento	Am. Cruiser

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AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
On Tuesday, July 24th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Comprising:—

Ice cream freezer, Brass spirit stove, Electric reading lamp with shade, Kodak pocket camera, Framed wall mirror, Russian samovars, Child's folding go-cart, small heating stove, DOUBLE WOODEN BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND OTHER MATTRESS, Large camphor wood box, Leather riding saddle, TEAKWOOD CHEST OF DRAWERS, WHITE ENAMELLED IRON CHILD'S COT WITH MATTRESS, Steel trunk, Large wooden cupboard, Commode with pan, Gilded frame oil painting, Pictures & Frames, Books, & Magazine, Kitchen utensils, & Ornaments, etc.,

also

A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing, Boots, & Shoes, etc.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday, July 25th, 1923,
At 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT NEW HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Including:—

Dark stained bevelled mirror back hat & umbrella stand, hall settee & table, Teak mahogany stained pink satin covered rattan back drawing room suite, glass top round table, curio cabinet, escritoire, corner cabinet, set of 4teapoys, sliding door bookcase, Teak tapestry covered drawing room suite, tea table, jardiniere stand, Tapestry and leather covered double spring couch and easy chairs, set Chinese blackwood mirror back chairs and teapoys, Blackwood side table and mower stand, Oak wood dark stained dining room suite, silver ware cabinet, 4 fold screen, Large blackwood double bevelled mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers and washstand, oak wood dining room suite, Mahogany stained bedroom suite, brass and white enamelled iron bedsteads, mahogany stained framed mirror & photograph, blackwood framed pictures, marble busts fitted with light, fancy wall clock, E. P. ware, crockery, Chinese curios, etc., etc.

also

1 Fine toned iron framed Piano, by Jue Hieur Limmermann Leipzig.
1 "Victor" Gramophone with cabinet and records
2 Electric desk fans, 200 volts
1 400 days Clock
Cut glass ware; Punch bowl, flower vases, orange bowl, flower basket, salad bowl, fruit dishes, rose bowl, cake dish, sweet dish, nut bowl, butter dish, tumblers, etc.

Now on view.

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday, July 25th, 1923,
At 10 a.m.

10 Cases Rubber Shoes, 10 Dozen Pairs Straw Shoes, 144 Dozen Straw Hats, 1 Case Sleeve Bands, Felt Hats, Silk Scarves, Silk Ties, 50 Boxes Cotton Thread, 20 Boxes Buttons, 267 Dozen Paint Brushes, Gilt & Nickled Watch Chains, Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Medallions, 12 Dozen Sheaffer A. A. Pencils, 20 Dozen Dessert Table Knives, 21 Dozen Bottles Perfumery, 1 Case Playing Cards, 5 Cases Coloured Wool, Insulated Cable, Photo Paper, Milk Warmers, Chair Seats, 1 Case Olives, 3 Garage Tyres, 75 Pairs, Bicycle Tyres & Inner Tubes,

and

32 Brand New Beldam Motor Tyres (Fresh Stock) Sizes:—710x90, 875x105, 820x135, 30x3, 30x3½ 32x3½, 765x105, & Inner Tubes, 29 Bales News Prints, 5 Cases Cotton Embroideries, 2 Chemical Fire Engines,

Now on view.

Favoured with Instructions from
THE CONCERNED.
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
AT NO. 57 AVENUE DUBAIL
On Thursday, July 26th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The Whole of the Superior and Substantial
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
CONTAINED THEREIN
Comprising:—

HALL.—Chinese blackwood side table and settee, Large oil painting, "Hartford" No. 10 Heating stove, etc.
SMOKING ROOM.—Coir matting, flat top desk, teak bookcase, Books, oil painting, binoculars, rattan couch, etc.
DRAWING ROOM.—Dark stained Bookcases, Sea Grass drawing room suite, matting, brass coal box, fire brasses, oil painting, Globe with map, etc.
DINING ROOM.—Matting, dark stained sideboard, cellarette, Extension dining table and chairs, rattan chairs, oil painting, etc., etc.
CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS.—Teak bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, rattan chairs, white enamelled mirror door wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, pedestal white enamelled double and single bedsteads, white enamelled clothes hanger, etc., etc.
PANTRY.—Meat safe, table, cupboard, etc., etc.

also

1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter
1 Gramophone With Cabinet and Records
On view Wednesday

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at a date to be fixed and announced very soon:—

THE STEAM SHIP "VLADIMIR"

Length overall	112'0"
Length B. P.	105'0"
Beam moulded	22'0"
I. H. P. 375	
Depth Moulded	11'6"
Draft (forward) ..	7'9"
Draft (aft)	9'6"
Speed 11.17 knots	

This steamer is very suitable as a tow boat or ferry boat. Further particulars and other information on application to the Auctioneers.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, July, 24th 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.
A Large Quantity of Wines, Liquers, etc.
Comprising:—

50 Cases Champagnes, 30 cases Hock (Oppenheimer Nelsteiner) 150 cases whisky (Black Crest Old Scotch, "Iona" & "Royal Sovereign") 30 Cases Port wine (various brands), 40 cases Brandy (Pellisons, Fine St. Reimy & Cock Brand) 20 Cases Claret (various brands) 10 cases sherries, (various brands) 10 cases Old & Lemon gin, 10 cases white and Red Curacao, 5 cases Creme de Cacao, 10 cases vermouth (Anselmo) 10 cases sherry brandy and orange bitters, 40 cases Raspberry and blackberry juice, etc., etc.

also

32 Barrels of claret in bulk
and
A Large quantity of gin in bottles, cigars etc.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, July, 24th 1923.
At 10 a.m.
Useful Household Furniture and Sundries
Comprising:—

Mirror back overmantle, tapestry covered drawing room furniture, centre and card tables, oakwood bevel-edged mirror back bedroom furniture, Chinese blackwood bedstead, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, blackwood square table and chairs, blackwood Chinese account table, looking glass, couch, bookcases, morris chair, electric ceiling fan, pictures, gramophone, ice chest, old clothing, and sundries, etc., etc.

also

Three large steel safes, Siemens Martin Compound steel plated, fire burglar, and meeting proof, with central keybolt, lock system
One electric oscillating fan, 200 volts
One "Royal" typewriter No. 10
One "Oliver" typewriter
One "Hauschildt" hornless gramophone with record cabinet
and
A Large quantity of Tientsin carpets and rugs
On view Monday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Acting under instructions from
MESSRS. SETH, MANCELL & MCLURE, ACCOUNTANTS
Will sell by Public Auction
AT THE CHINESE CARPET & RUG CO. LTD.,
No. 701-736 Thorburn Road corner off Ward Road
On Wednesday July 25th,
At 10 a.m.
THE FOLLOWING,
Comprising:—
Carpets, Material, dyes, office desks, typewriter tables, weaving machines, glass dishes, fittings, fixtures, and sundries etc., etc.
On view morning of Sale.

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Mrs. Kitty Ren Is Awarded Tls. 4,000 From American Drug Co. In Shampoo Case

(Continued from Page 25)

poo and had noticed her hair (p. 65). He examined her head "about December or January" (p. 64) which might be six months after the application, prescribed for, and treated, her. (pp. 28, 29).

But it is urged that this was not sufficient to qualify him as plaintiff's physician and that she failed to show due diligence in seeking medical treatment. The numerous cases invoked by defendant's counsel on this point announce the rule that a party who suffers an injury requiring medical attention is guilty of contributory negligence if he fails to seek it. But in some of these very cases it is recognised that the necessity of medical treatment will not be presumed. Thus in one of them it is observed:

"As to the failure to call in a physician sooner, it could bar plaintiff's suit only if it were shown to have contributed to the result. ** No proof of this kind is made, or pretended to be made." (19).

In another:

"If the contention is that plaintiff's injury was aggravated by negligence, the burden is upon the defendant to show that fact in mitigation of damages" (20).

This is the doctrine well established in this jurisdiction (21) that contributory negligence is a defence which like other defences is for the defendant to prove. Moreover it must be pleaded: and the great weight of authority is that it cannot be raised under a general denial (22) such as defendant sets up. In any event the mere failure to call a physician at once was not negligence. In a case (23) where a similar contention was urged, the court said of defendant:

"The fall and injury received by her were not such as produced in her mind, or the mind of her husband, such an apprehension of immediate danger to her life or health as to cause them to send for a physician at the time, and it was only when they were warned by repeated pains of the wife to call a physician that one was sent for. We do not think there was any negligence shown on the part of the appellee or his wife".

Ordinary care alone was required (24). It is true that Dr. Reiss testifies:

"In such cases were you have such intense pain you must have medical assistance.
Q.—You mean she would need medical attention?
A.—She would need it in such a condition."

But neither he nor any other witness says that medical attendance after using this mixture, could have prevented the loss or discoloration of plaintiff's hair.

Dr. Petit was not alone in his testimony regarding the effect of alkali on the hair. Dr. Felger, called by defendant, testified:

"Q.—Can you destory hair by an acid or alkali?
A.—Yes Hair can be destroyed by concentrated solutions of alkali or acid.
Q.—What would be the effect of a concentrated solution on the scalp?
A.—It would be very destructive.
Q.—Will you please explain what you mean?
A.—It would destroy the layers of the skin.
Q.—Cause the hair to fall out too?
A.—The hair is part of the skin. If you destroy the lower part of the skin, you destroy the hair as well.
Q.—Would it destroy the roots of the hair?
A.—It would destroy the whole thing." (II, 126-127).

This witness placed the percentage of alkali, which would be harmful, higher than Dr. Petit, but admitted (II, 133) that he knew of "no cases" of that kind while Dr. Petit testified to actual cases (II. 71) Besides it must be remembered that we do not know and can never know what percentage plaintiff's bottle contained. We only know that it was "excessive" and that the presumption is against its harmlessness. The Hungarian physician called by defendant estimated the percentage of harmful alkali as higher even than Dr. Felger. Indeed he went so far as to say that a 30 percent solution would be harmless "for one minute." But when asked if he would apply such a solution to his own head he hastened to reply not for a minute. For a second, that is all". (II, 164).

The difficulty with such testimony is that it leaves unexplained the situation disclosed by the evidence here. Dr. Petit assigns causes which harmonise with the remaining evidence. The two other physicians give their opinions as to what would or would not happen under certain circumstances but fail to explain what actually did happen to plaintiff. For, in view of her undisputed testimony (II, 17-20) and defendant's admission (II, 167) we cannot regard the other possibilities which they mentioned (II, 124, 138, 139) as offering an explanation. And here we may adopt the language used in a case (25) cited in defendant's exhaustive brief, to which we are much indebted:

"The miscarriage had a cause; and, there being one so obvious, what wisdom is there in doubting and searching for any other? Several physicians testified to the improbability, or impossibility, of a foetus being carried so long with a continual loss of sanguinial fluid; but other physicians contradicted them, and the testimony of plaintiff and her sister establish it as a fact."

Moreover, of the three physicians who testified on this point Dr. Petit is the oldest, has practiced the longest and is the only one who had examined plaintiff's head. His conclusions, too, are supported by the very significant circumstance that others who purchased and used defendant's shampoo about the same time as plaintiff, suffered similar experiences. Such were the cases of Mrs. Stewart (II., 36-38), Mrs. Breen (II, 38-42) and Mrs. Walter (II, 114). Concerning the latter, in discussing plaintiff's experience, defendant's manager testified:

"The only other complaint I know of was by Mr. Walter, employed by the American Drug Co., and he said his wife had used it. When he heard about this he said 'My wife has had a similar experience and it caused her an irritation which lasted her for a week.'" (II, 114).

Yet it appears that this was not "the only other complaint" for he testifies later:

"Q.—The other shampoos caused irritation to the scalp?
A.—Yes. we have not infrequently had complaints. . .
Q.—What was the nature of the complaints?
A.—The same irritation." (II. 117)

The following testimony of plaintiff on this point is uncontradicted:

"Q.—Did Mr. Wilhelmi say that any other complaints had been made to him about this shampoo?
A.—Yes, the day I brought the bottle back, there was another complaint, either that day, the day before or two days before." (II. 9-10)

With such practical corroboration of Dr. Petit's testimony together with the other considerations above mentioned. we feel justified in finding that the damage to plaintiff's hair was caused by excessive alkali in the shampoo sold by defendant.

We have not overlooked the practical test of defendant's manager nor the fact that he tested the contents of the bottle when returned by plaintiff. We can see some difference. however. between merely touching the tongue to a substance and rubbing it on the scalp with the hand. Then, as the same manager himself admitted (II, 125) "there are all kinds of scalps." His further testimony on this point seems worth quoting:

"First it would depend upon the skin. On a skin which is perhaps in an irritated condition, or supersensitive, it might have a different effect from that on a normal skin. There is another consideration which enters, especially in Shanghai. As everybody knows who has been here for any length of time, June and July are the months when there is a lot of prickly heat. If you used an alkaline solution on an irritated skin it is bound to have a different effect from that on a normal skin. There are no solutions which would have the same effect upon two persons." (II, 110)

Knowing so well these conditions it would seem that defendant was especially chargeable with care. Selling a solution which might seriously affect a supersensitive skin, would constitute negligence, even though the same solution might be harmless to others.

In estimating plaintiff's damages, we are obliged to consider the physical pain disclosed by the evidence (26), the mental suffering (27) and, last but not least, the personal disfigurement. For it is settled by the great weight of authority that this latter is a proper element of damage. (28) Thus, in a case (29) where there was nothing more permanent than a scar on the jaw, a verdict of G.$1,500 was upheld, though the Court apparently regarded it as insufficient, considering.

"above all the fact that the plaintiff must go through life with her face disfigured, and it cannot be said that the verdict is excessive, even if it be founded upon actual damages."

In another case (30) where the award was G.$2,000 for a similar injury, stress was laid upon the fact that

"the scar will be a permanent disfigurement of her person, for which she is entitled to some compensation."

Where the plaintiff was awarded G.$7,500 for the loss of an eye, a motion to reduce the same to G.$2,500 was overruled and the report of the commissioner confirmed. It held plaintiff

"entitled to compensation for the physical and mental pain and suffering which she has already endured, the mental suffering she will hereafter endure, loss of earning power, past and future, the injury to her personal appearance, just and future, and the impairment of her prospects of marriage." (31)

Under the evidence here that alkali would destroy the roots of the hair, it is hardly to be doubted that the loss would be permanent and this, coupled with the discoloration shown by various witnesses would seem to afford for a young and active woman like plaintiff, a disfigurement no less distressing than the scar in the two cases above cited. Moreover, by the weight of authority, it is proper to allow damages for the mental suffering caused by the contemplation and realisation of such disfigurement. (32)

Of course, such damages cannot be assessed in the same way as those entailing pecuniary loss. But

"The impossibility in such cases of definitely measuring the damages by money standard is no reason for denying to the injured person the only relief the courts can afford. The authorities recognise bodily pain and disfigurement as items for which compensation is to be made in the assessment of damages for personal injuries." (33).

An award must be made "although there be no data which will authorise any given or fixed damages, some of the elements of which, as we have shown, are incapable of exact measurement." (34).

"The entire recovery is for damages of a nature incapable of any standard of measurement external to the minds and consciences of the jury. In this respect though they are not punitive, all claim to punitive damages having been renounced at the trial, they are as indefinite and indeterminate in their elements as are damages of that class." (35).

"It is true that there is no gauge furnished by the law for measuring such damages, and that it is, to a great extent, sentimental. But there is an element of sentiment in all damages—even in the possession and use of money itself—for a given amount of money may be of far more value to one person than to another. While all these considerations tend to prevent the assessment of damages in any case from being absolutely adequate or measured with exactness and understanding, they will not prevent the approximate measurement, and must be submitted to the best judgment of the jury." (36).

In the light of these decisions and upon the whole evidence we are of the opinion that plaintiff is entitled to an award of Tls. 4,000; for which sum, together with costs, judgment is accordingly rendered in her favor and against the defendant.

(1)—U. P. R. Co. v. Botsford, 141 U. S. 250, 35 L.ed. 734.

(2)—People v. Mannausau, 60 Mich. 15, 26 N. W. 797, the court saying. "It is now settled in this state that no inference can be drawn from the refusal of a witness to answer a question because it may tend to criminate him, on the ground that the doctrine is necessary in order to make the privilege of any value. (Carne v. Litchfield, 2 Mich. 340; Foster v. People, 18 Mich. 273, citing Rose v. Blakemore, Ryan and M. 382, and Lord ELDON in Lloyd v. Passingham, 16 Ves. 64.

"The claim of privilege and its allowance is property no part of the evidence submitted to the jury, and no inferences can be legitimately drawn by them from the legal assertion by the witness of his constitutional right. The allowance of the privilege would be a mockery of justice, if either party is to be affected injuriously by it." Phelin v. Kenderdine, 20 Pa. State, 363.

(3) Lauer v. Banning, 15 Ia. 99. 131 N. W., 783.

(4)—Kirby v. Tallmadge, 160 U. S. 379, 40 L. ed. 463, quoting Starkie on Ev. I, 54. See also The New York, 175 U. S. 204, 44 L. ed. 126; Clifton v. U. S. 4 How. 242, 11 L. ed. 957; The Georgetown, 135 Fed. 854; The Bombay, 46 Fed. 665; The Fred. M. Lawrence, 15 Fed. 635; The Freddie L. Porter, 8 Fed. 871.

(5)—The M. E. Luckenbach, 174 Fed. 265.

(6)—The Luckenbach, 144 Fed. 980.

(7) Gale v. Shillock, 4 Dak. 182, 29 N. W. 661. Cf. Wigmore, Ev. I, 61.

(8)—U. S. v. Furbush, II Extrater. 89.

(9)—Wigmore, Ev. I, 53.

(10)—Cyc. XXXVIII, 1392.

(11)—Id.,

(12)—Raub v. Carpenter, 187 U. S. 159, 47 L. ed. 119.

(13)—N. P. R. Co. v. Urlin, 158 U. S. 275, 39 L. ed. 977. Cf. Travellers' Ins. Co. v. Mosely, 8 Wall, 397, 19 L. ed., 437.

(14)—Lee v. R. Co., 206 Fed. 765.

(15)—U. P. R. Co. v. McMican, 194 Fed. 393.

(16)—Gregory v. Dodge, 14 Wend. (N. Y.), 617, quoted in Wigmore, Ev. I, 53.

(17)—Castner Co. v. Davies, 154 Fed. 938.

(18)—D. and R. G. R. Co. v. Roller, 100 Fed., 752.

(19)—Joiner v. R. Co., 128 La., 1050, 55 So., 670.

(20)—Birmingham Co. v. Anderson, Ala., 50 So. 1021, citing Louisville, etc. R. Co. v. Falvey, 104 Ind. 409, 3 N. E. 389, 4 N. E. 908; Chicago, etc. R. R. Co. v. Meech, 163 Ill. 305, 45 N. E. 290; Bradford v. Downs, 126 Pa. 622, 17 Atl. 884.

(21)—Star Garage Co. v. Honigsberg and Co., 1 Extrater, 559; Raigorodetzkaia v. Arnold, Id. 593; Inland etc. R. Co. v. Tolson, 139 U. S. 551, 35 L. ed. 27 and citations.

(22)—Encyc. Pl. and Pr. 10 (4); Cyc XXIV, 581.

(23)—Tex. etc. R. Co. v. Neal, Tex., 33 S. W. 693;

(24)—Berry v. Greenville, S. C., 65 S. E. 1030.

(25)—Joiner v. R. Co., 128 La., 1050, So. 671.

(26)—Sedgwick Damages I sec. 41.

(27)—Id. sec. 47.

(28)—Corpus Juris XVII, 843, note 19.

"The trial court did not err in instructing the jury that disfigurement of the plaintiff caused by the injury complained of is an element of damage to be considered by them. Such disfigurement is an element of damage." Giffen v. Lewiston, 6 Idaho, 231, 55 Pac. 545.

(29)—Cameron v. Bryan, 89 Ia. 214, 56 N. W. 434.

(30)—The Orilamme 18 Fed. Cas. 812, 3 Sawyer, 397, citing Karr v. Parkes, 44 Cal, 49.

(31)—Korzip v. American-Netherlands Steam Navigation Co. 175 Fed. 998. Cf. Smith v. Pittsburgh and W. R. Co., 90 Fed. 783.

(32)—Corpus Juris XVII, 835, note 72.

"It is well settled in Indiana that personal disfigurement or deformity resulting from negligent injury is a proper element to be considered in estimating damages, and such 'anxiety and distress of mind as are fairly and reasonably the plain consequences of the injury complained of' are proper elements of damage." Harrod v. Bisson, 48 Ind. App. 549, 93 N. E. 1093.

(33)—Mayor, etc. of Birmingham v. Lewis, 92 Ala. 352, 9 So. 243.

(34)—Alabama Great Southern R. Co. v. Flinn, Ala. 74 So. 246—252.

(35)—Blickley C. J. in Western and R. A. v. Young, 81 Na. 397, 7 S. E. 912.

(36)—Gray v. Washington Water Power Co., 31 Wash. 665, 71 Pac. 206.

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CROSS RATE

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, July 20.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=78.266 francs.

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

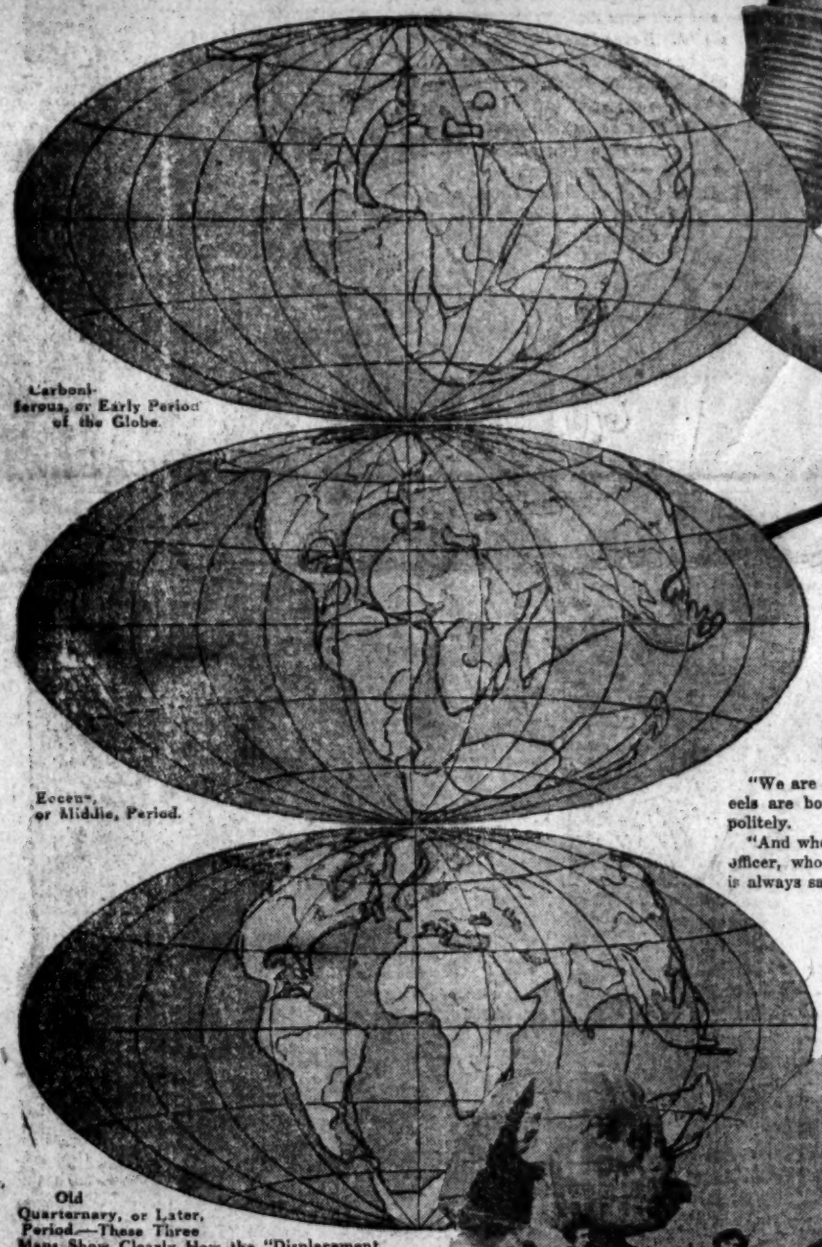
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1923

Solving the Jig-Saw Puzzle of the Globe's Surface

After Science Had Writhed in Vain Over the Greatest Geographical Riddle, a Humble School of Baby Eels Wriggled Forth the Astonishing, Yet Obvious, Answer

Beauties from Two Hemispheres, Strongly Resembling One Another in Cast of Features and Dress, Including Necklaces, Armlets and Forehead Bands. At Left: Carajos (Indian) Maiden from the Amazon Jungle; At Right: Wakamba (African) Girl.



Carboniferous, or Early Period of the Globe.

Eocene, or Middle, Period.

Old Quarternary, or Later, Period.—These Three Maps Show Clearly How the "Displacement Theory" of Modern Science Traces the Gradual Splitting-Up of Continents in Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Lighter Portions Indicate Land; Darker Portions, Water.

"THE world is a jig-saw puzzle on the nursery floor of the universe," said Professor Alfred Wegener, the famous oceanographer, "and I am the little boy who will show you how to put it together again."

If you look at the world map—and then remember the take-apart-and-put-together puzzle blocks you used to play with as a child—you will understand what he meant.

Look particularly at the long eastern coast line from Greenland down to the tip of South America. Then look at the coast line facing it from across the Atlantic, the whole length of Europe and Africa.

You will note that the two lines, if brought together, would roughly fit, like the children's jig-saw puzzle. Old scientists said this was pure coincidence. New scientists suspected it might be because the two halves were once joined and had gradually spread apart.

Professor Wegener, by long study and exhaustive researches, raised this belief to the dignity of an accepted theory. When you read the word "theory" in connection with scientific things, remember that it always means "believed, but not proved."

"I've given you the key," said Wegener in substance, "and now maybe some of my fellow scientists will help hit on the final proof." He told them they might prove it by careful astronomical observations and calculations. In other words, he invited them to:

"Say it with stars."

And now science, with a wholly unexpected and unintentional humor, has replied, "There's your proof. But we won't say it with stars. We will say it with baby eels!"

How can that be? you are wondering. Well, in a way that is very curious and interesting.

A party of d[illegible] Danish and Norwegian scientists, blond-bearded, be-spectacled and serious-minded, chartered an old ocean-going yacht which had once been the toy of some Copenhagen millionaire.

When ready to sail they were asked their destination by the port officer, prior to issuing clearance papers.

"We are going to the place where baby eels are born," explained the professors politely.

"And where is that?" inquired the port officer, who had read somewhere that it is always safest to humor maniacs.

"Alas, we do not know!" replied the famous scientists. "That's why we are going!"

Perhaps you, like the skeptical port officer, are thinking that such an answer pointed to a mild form of lunacy. [illegible] order to understand why a lot of [illegible] a boat to go on such [illegible] about the nature of eels.

Eels—at least, European fresh-water eels—appear at the mouths of rivers as babies, coming mysteriously out of the salt ocean where they were spawned and going up the fresh water courses to continue their growth. When they, in turn, intend to raise families, they go back out into the ocean. But just where in the ocean nobody used to know, though it was supposed it couldn't be many hundreds of miles from the shore.

The men who went searching for the nursery of baby eels didn't know what practical good it would do if they found it. They certainly didn't expect it to end war or furnish a new cure for rheumatism. But they thought it worth doing, just to add that much to the world's fund of general knowledge.

And finally, after long cruising, they attained their object. Incredible as it may seem, they found that the European fresh-water eels, when they want to lay their eggs, travel nearly the whole way across the Atlantic, four thousand miles, to the neighborhood of Bermuda. There in the ocean they lay their eggs and themselves die.

In due course, the eggs hatch out flat-bodied, transparent little creatures with very small heads. They grow presently. Frail as they are, they start on their amazing journey of four thousand miles back to the European fresh waters, where their parents came from. They are guided only by inst[illegible]. Unless disaster overtakes them, they [illegible]nately reach their destinations. The journey takes nearly three years.

And now mark this important point, for it is the "key" to the whole story: When these eel larvae, or elvers, as they are called, reach the end of their journey, only then are they beginning to turn from elvers into true eels, as the tadpole turns into the frog.

The length of time—three years—it took the elvers to change into eels while making the journey, presented an anomaly, an "unnatural" thing in nature which the scientists could not understand. Judging from other similar creatures, and from all that science knows of biology, such a change should take only three months instead of three years. How, then, was it prolonged in the case of eels so as to last for the whole three years they spent in the salt water?

After considering the subject, science cried, "Eureka—we have found it! This strange prolongation is explained by Professor Wegener's theory of continental drift, [illegible] accomplish this [illegible] journey [illegible] turn, proof of Professor Wegener's theory.

"From what we know of evolution, the elvers could have acquired this habit only through millions of years, by beginning with relatively short journeys and having these journeys gradually prolonged. They could have acquired it only in this way, and, therefore, the distance must have once been much shorter.

"In other words, the distance between Europe and America must once have been very much less than it is now. The continents must have been closer together. They must have gradually drifted apart."

And so, in this extraordinary way, science believes it has proved that the continent on which we live is still slowly drifting westward; that it was once a part of Europe and Africa, and that, if the world lasts long enough, the Atlantic may become twice as wide as it now is.

But what may strike you as even more odd than the jig-saw puzzle of the globe's surface is the fact that a lot of dignified scientists were willing to charter a vessel and sail away on a presumable wild goose chase.

Herein lies the answer: really great scientists are small boys who have never grown up. They want to know what the moon is made of, and where the raindrops come from, and "what makes the wheels go round." And it is upon this fascinating, childish quality of investigation, at all costs and under all circumstances, that most of the monumental total of the world's knowledge and material progress is based.

So here's to the scientist, the gifted Peter Pan of modern life, who never grows up—and who never wants to!

Startlingly Similar Architecture, in Such Widely Separated Countries as Africa and Central America. Above: Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt; At Right: Maya Temple-Pyramid, Chichen Itza.

Similar Types of Woman Living in Two Distinct Quarters of the Globe, Both with Their Lips Pierced and "Adorned" with Discs. At Left: A Brazilian Belle; At Right: A Mubira (African) Matron.

The July Bride

Lace, mellow satin, orange blossoms; they are being combined this season to give significance to the gowns which many brides are wearing and will wear during the present month. Never before has lace figured so conspicuously in the mode of the wedding frock. Never before have the combinations of materials been so artfully arranged. Today we show you one of the newest wedding gowns, with a Spanish veil draped so cleverly that it gives the effect of complete novelty.

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NEVER before has the lavish use of lace been so conspicuous on wedding gowns. And those conventional lines, which used to be thought indispensable, have largely been done away with, while colors associated with less formal attire are being adopted for the nuptial garb.

A typical early summer bride pictured on this page, is wearing an exquisite creation of mellow satin and old lace. Edged in small, lustrous pearls, the gown needs only the simplest of silhouettes to enforce its beauty. The blouse is of sheer lace, with a neckline considerably lower than that which enjoyed vogue a few seasons ago.

The sleeves are split, permitting the arms to slip gracefully between folds of the satin and the sheer lace. Over the foundation a tunic of satin is draped, and this is caught into high bands at the shoulder. The veil is significantly Spanish, though capped and draped to give a modern touch.

The soft Spanish lace is wired lightly at the top, to keep it high, like a coronet. The coiffure shows between the lace and the bandeau of blossoms, which falls across the forehead. Over the satin of the train the lace is gracefully spread and is extended in two square folds beyond the pointed train.

What the bridesmaid will wear is almost as important as the costume of the bride. To be correct, the former should be clothed in sheer finery, wearing a graceful Summer hat in keeping with her frock.

Chiffon and lace are daintily combined to create the bridesmaid's frock shown in an illustration. Rows of tucks in varying depths trim the lace skirt, and the girdle is tied at the front with long streamers falling below the hem. The hat is of straw and lace alternated in rows.

Lavish, indeed, is another bridesmaid's frock of crepe satin. Exquisitely colored foliage is embroidered through the mesh of the skirt, forming great patches of color against a simple background. The hat is of woven chenille with a taffeta crown.

Moire ribbon, in clever ruffled rows, is responsible for the simple beauty of another frock. Its blouse discloses rows of ribbon stitched together to suggest a solid material. The ruffles perk slightly upward at the back, giving the new bustle effect. With this sort of creation one wears a simple hat, perhaps of fine straw, with a bow in keeping with the crispness of the ribbon that fashions the frock.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

When cretonne was first appropriated by the designers as a possible fabric out of which to construct summer frocks it took much courage to wear it. One hesitated in making oneself look like an animated chintz-covered chair. When a certain well-known woman blazed the trail by buying several of these cretonne frocks people used to keep an eye open for her arrival at a certain restaurant where she was in the habit of lunching. When she appeared in one of her cretonne frocks she was outrageously conspicuous among a crowd of women who had always thought of that material as suitable only for summer draperies and slip covers for chairs and lounges.

Whether you would choose a cretonne frock for luncheon at a smart restaurant or not, you surely would not attract much attention if you did, for the world has accustomed itself to seeing women dressed in cretonne. But the all-cretonne frock is not especially well liked this season, though cretonne has been used in making women's apparel more this year than ever before.

This spring women seem to like most of all the little sports jackets or gilets, with hats to match, that have been shown with so-called sports clothes. The idea of making these little sets came from France, where sets of this sort or single pieces were made of bits of antique cretonne or printed linen.

It did seem rather marvelous that there were available so many pieces of really old cretonne. Bits of cretonne are not something that any of us should have laid away in family clothes chests. But there must have been available somewhere enough old bed hangings and window curtains of genuine antiquity out of which these accessories were made.

It is all a matter of taste, whether or not the bits of antique cretonne were worth the price that some Americans in France were persuaded to pay for them. As far as effectiveness goes the chintzes and cretonnes run from the looms in the spring of 1923 are quite as good.

This little cretonne jacket has hat and belt to match, and is worn with white crepe de chine frock.

The sketch shows a cretonne of present-day manufacture, fashioned in a set consisting of hat, jacket and belt, worn with a simple white frock.

Though these cretonne or chintz sets are usually the product of high-priced dressmakers, there is no reason why the clever woman who makes some of her own clothes at home should not copy this fashion quite successfully.

They are really necklaces, but they are called chokers.

Once this word was used to designate the high cravat or necktie that men wore—like the pique or linen cravat still often worn by horse-back riders. Of late years choker has been appropriated by the fur dealers. Until the word was applied to the new style of necklace choker has indicated a small piece of fur designed to be worn tight about the neck.

Perhaps it is just a passing fad, this choker fad in necklaces, and most women are buying rather inexpensive chokers, contenting themselves with colored glass and crystal beads and imitation pearls. The fact is, of course, that the beads are so large—for they are the size of what the boys who play marbles call "shooters"—that pearls of precious stones of the size would be quite out of the question.

Sometimes the crystal beads are strung on colored cord that shows through the crystal. Again these enormous beads are made of clouded amber, or the new green gold. There is a new crystal bead of blue shot with gold, and a choker of old rose glass beads has been frequently chosen by well-dressed women. Not only are these enormous beads worn for daytime and informal occasions, but they are chosen in place of jewels in the evening by many women of good taste.

The choker is seldom divorced from the pair of earrings to match. They are to be had in sets at many of the progressive shops.

Sometimes the beads are mounted on a fine metal chain, which shows between the beads, and sometimes large and small ones alternate—large ivory beads with small colored crystal beads, or large ivory with old rose crystal on a silver chain.

The choker, highly favored though it is—had not quite eclipsed the string of pearls. Sometimes these are twisted twice about the neck, the one string being drawn close to the neck in choker style and the other allowed to hang down in front. Again they are put once around the neck, the long loop in front being tied in a knot midways.

Bracelets are worn lavishly.

Colored glass beads, earrings and bracelets take the place of jewels.

sometimes as many as five being worn on one forearm and sometimes three on the forearm and one or two placed snugly midway between shoulder and elbow. These bracelets are very frequently of different sorts—painted ivory, jade, jet, green gold metal and various sorts of composition.

Thirty years ago women used to wear jangling collections of gold bangles on their arms—gold bands and gold wires twisted and braided, sometimes with tendollar gold pieces hung from them as charms. We are having a revival of the same fad in a modern form. The point is, make your arm look like a jewelry shop display window.

No one seems to talk very much about sleeves this season. There is much more ado concerning skirts, and the passing fad for bustles. Doubtless you spend precious time with your dressmaker deciding whether to have the sash of your organdie frock tied in the back or over one hip—and you take the sleeves for granted.

But sleeves are very important, and they have seldom been more ingenious than this season.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about them is that so often they aren't really sleeves at all! The arm—what of it is covered—so frequently comes under a wide bertha or cape that is part of the bodice. The circular cape that is short in front and hangs to the waist or hip line at the back has been used by prominent French dressmakers and as many in America. It covers the arms sometimes to the elbow, making sleeves unnecessary.

There are sleeveless frocks, with the entire arm uncovered and one takes these as a matter of course for afternoon wear, and no longer gasps when American women follow the French fashion of wearing them with wrist-length gloves. Oftener there is an extension of the shoulder portion, so that four or five inches of the upper arm is covered, and there are frocks with little frills, plaited or gathered, set in the armhole, that look like budding wings. Long snugly-fitting sleeves are not to be listed among fashions that are obsolete—they are combined excellently with frocks of the Moyen Age drapery, though the Moyen Age sleeve, close to the elbow with flowing ends extending nearly to the ground, is perhaps newer. This was the type of sleeve that the Duchess of York—then Lady Elizabeth—first selected for her bridal dress, though the vanished frock showed less picturesque short sleeves.

The long wide straight sleeve set into a low armhole that extends from shoulder nearly to waistline is one of the fashions

Beige silk alpaca with red and black silk belt.

that have been carried over from last season. A sleeve that is especially interesting is the sleeve that is close fitting from the shoulder to the elbow, where it is complemented by a circular or gathered ruffle that hangs nearly to the wrist. This is the sleeve of the late eighteenth century—the sleeve that we associate with the mode of Marie Antoinette, more familiar to most Americans as the Martha Washington style. Interestingly enough the sleeve is not used with the bouffant skirt, though this would be consistent with its place in the history of costumery. Rather it is most often found with the frock that has uneven circular drapery on the skirt.

This sleeve is shown in an attractive form in the sketch. The frock is of beige silk alpaca, and there is an interesting girdle of red and black printed silk. The parasol matches the girdle—and this is a smart detail.

To be viewed with most alarm is the so-called bishop sleeve, big and ballooning at the elbow, scant at the shoulder and drawn into small compass at the wrist. Sometimes there is a flaring musquetaire cuff to boot. With such a wide variety of sleeves to choose from, let's hope that the bouffant sleeve will remain, as it is now, an eccentricity rather than an index of the mode.

FOR CALICO PATCHING

To make a neat calico patch, first crease across the patch on both sides, then make a cross across the garment. Turn down one-sixth of an inch on to the right side of patch and match the creases of the patch to those on the garment, and tack it into position carefully, fairly near to the edges, and thoroughly into the corners. Hem the patch carefully all round, commencing by putting the needle into the corner, tuck the cotton under the hem, and tack all stitches firmly through. Then turn on right side of patch and crease the patch diagonally, and cut up the creases to within five-eighths of an inch of hemming stitches. Turn flap back; well crease and cut the pieces off along the crease. Snip about one-sixth of an inch up the diagonal lines at the corners and turnings, and turn in the hem, making it when finished about three-eighths of an inch wide. Tack and oversew it into position, holding the patch towards you and being careful not to pull the stitches too tightly. To make the corners quite neat when they are reached, lay the patch on the table, and put one stitch exactly into the corner.

SILVER CLEANING HINT

Put into washing-up basin a large handful of powdered whiting, and pour over boiling water in which a little soap has been dissolved. Dip articles into the mixture and clean each piece by rubbing with a dish mop; see that the mixture is thoroughly rubbed on. After drying give each piece a good rubbing with a piece of chamois.

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SONGDO SCHOOL
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1923

Standardised Schedules And Flat Rate Charges For Motor Car Repairs

Whatever may be the attitude assumed by dealers with reference to time schedules and corresponding flat-rate charge for service repairs, the signs of the times indicate that, sooner or later, all automobile and truck manufacturers will adopt the plan of publishing a statement of the maximum time allowable for various kinds of repairwork or of giving a list of flat rates for specified service repairs.

The general adoption of this policy has been made necessary because of failure to find any other equally feasible means of reducing the number of complaints sent to factory officials by car owners who state that repair charges made by dealers generally are excessive.

The dealer has heretofore found it a difficult proposition to eliminate inefficiency due to incompetency and "soldiering on the job," by employees, conditions that the new plan of taking care of service requirements will tend quickly to remedy, for it has been found that in actual practice under the new plan, the competent, efficient employee who is furnished with the proper tools and paid in accordance with the published schedule of rates or of allowable time for given jobs can make more money than under the old hit-and-miss system.

The new plan furnishes a means by which the car owner, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, may determine beforehand what the work that he wishes to have done will probably cost, and to the extent that uncertainty is removed the reasons for complaints when bills are rendered are eliminated. Whether or not satisfaction is given the owner and an adequate return obtained by the dealer depends not only on the selection of mechanics but upon the judgment used in providing them with a sufficient number of the right kind of service tools to enable them to do their work quickly and well.

Less than five years ago the flat-rate idea was openly ridiculed. It was regarded as impossible to put into successful practice, chiefly because nothing like it had ever been tried before. Today its application is automatically furnishing to thousands of owners an answer to the question, "How much will it cost," and at the same time enabling the dealer to give a definite reply to the owner's query, "when can I get it?" The usual "I don't know" answer given under the old plan of operation has been replaced under the new by something much more definite and far more satisfactory.

The flat-rate system is an outgrowth of the effort on the part of a few high-grade automobile merchants to develop methods of handling repairwork that would insure dependable, efficient, economical service to the car owner and yet return a fair and reasonable profit to the dealer or repairman. To one of the most active of these merchants, P. E. Chamberlain, of Denver, Col., a man prominently identified with the work done by the National Automobile Dealers' Association to create interest in the new plan, is given credit for fathering the idea and of pioneering its application in his own establishment. He demonstrated the possibility of establishing in the minds of customers a feeling of confidence in the equitable soundness of his ands of automobile salesmen and repairmen. Many dealers were led to see that within the flat-rate plan was to be found the most potent of arguments for convincing old customers as well as new car buyers that they would receive "dollars values 'for dollar expenditures."

Wherever the flat-rate plan was intelligently applied, with a full understanding of its scope and of the principles underlying its successful operation, the dealer found himself occupying a much higher position in the regard of fellow merchants in other lines of business, and customers felt and appreciated the inspirational effect of confidence established through dealings conducted on a higher plan of business ethics. Because the flat-rate plan represents an "open covenant openly arrived at," it naturally inspires confidence in the customer's mind, and it is not to be denied that "confidence is the bulwark of every industry and retail business that flourishes."

Conscientious dealers began to recognise the necessity for obtaining a more accurate knowledge of costs, of the relative value of productive and non-productive time, of skilled and unskilled labor, of complete and incomplete tool equipment for both shop and men, and of the proper relationship that should exist between overhead expense and derived revenue from both sales and service. Study and analysis brought to many a dealer a more thorough appreciation of the value of special tools as a means of developing better mechanics, elevating their ideals of workmanship, and of decreasing the unproductive time element of overhead expense for which the customer ultimately has to pay.

Factory service executives, in daily contact with production methods of assembly and adjustment that require the use of special tools for getting desired results in the shortest possible time also quickly acknowledged the particular importance of having time-saving and labor-saving special tools with which to make a better mechanical and financial showing under the flatrate plan of operation. Some of them have adopted the practice of supplying their dealer representatives with illustrated descriptive lists of such tools as are known by test to be particularly well suited to meet their repairmen's needs. They concede that the fair-minded car owner expects prices for repairwork to be based quite as much on adequate tool equipment as on efficient workmen, or good materials and business-like service methods. They know from experience that good mechanical work demands on the use of proper tools in the hands of skilled mechanics. Tools alone are not sufficient, nor are skilled mechanics without proper tools. It has been demonstrated to prosperous automobile merchants everywhere that the will to do good work is fostered and quick service more easily achieved through the use of special service tools.

Automobile merchants who have adopted the flat-rate plan are developing a more and more wholesome attitude as to the amount of consideration that is the car owner's just due. And the flat rate, equitably gauged to give just consideration to the car owner and to the necessity for providing a profit for the repair shop, is gradually convincing car owners everywhere that the auto mobile merchant can not furnish a maximum of "readiness to serve," which involves a considerable outlay for better tools, better mechanics, and high-grade materials, unless he makes a fair profit under a plan that insures the upbuilding and retention of the car-owner's good will. Ultimately this idea of fairness to both owner and dealer will permeate the whole automobile industry and represent its high ideal of service.

Dealers who have adopted this service ideal find that car owners are quite willing to accord them all the distinction to which they prove their worthiness to lay claim as merchants of a better and more enduring type. And automobile manufacturers also have come to acknowledge that they must do their part in establishing and maintaining sales and service organisation practices that will encourage good feeling based on a better understanding of the "rights" and "privileges" of both buyer and seller. Endorsement of the flat rate and success in its application has come because it symbolises the service ideals and faith or creed of the best grade of successful merchants in all lines of business.

Advocates of the flat-rate system are looking forward to the time when the car owner's fear of being "stung" will disappear entirely, when doubt and unbelief will be replaced by confident expectation not only of a square deal but of higher grade workmanship, because the new plan daily demonstrates the economical and trade-holding advantage of using special tools for repairwork that will stand the severest kind of quality tests. Owners whose service requirements are handled ginning to realise that low maintenance costs are possible only where high-grade tool work is obtained. They are learning not only that such tool work is superior to hand work but that it is also less expensive, because it takes less time; and some dealers have learned that for the latter reason they can pay a higher hourly wage and make a bigger profit than under the old system.

Auto Truck Transports Army's Giant Rifle

THIS immense new rifle, just tested at the proving grounds at Aberdeen, Maryland, is hauled on an automobile truck that can move it along with speed and put it into action in a few minutes. It is one of the largest auto truck guns in existence.

Franklin Leads Field In The Percentage Closed Car Shipments

Syracuse, N. Y.—"The present day popularity of the enclosed car for both winter and summer use is in marked contrast to the comparatively small demand which existed up to five years ago," says S. E. Ackerman, sales manager of the Franklin Automobile Company. "The year 1919 was remarkable for the fact that 9 percent of all cars made by the industry that year were of the closed type; in 1922 the percentage had increased to 27 percent.

"So far as Franklin is concerned, however, the demand for Franklin closed cars has always led the industry as a whole by a wide margin and continues to do so today. Last year for example, 68 percent of our shipments were closed jobs as compared with 27 percent for the field. In 1915, only 1.5 percent of all automobiles manufactured that year were of the closed variety yet the Franklin percentage of closed cars was 13 percent. In 1920 closed cars amounted to 45 percent of our total shipments; in 1921 the figure was 25 percent."

Testing Alcohol For Aero Engines

Alcohol as a motor fuel is now being used in extensive tests carried on by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department. The alcohol is not used alone, however, but is added to the high grade gasoline in the proportion of 30 percent absolute alcohol and 70 percent gasoline. The purpose is principally to prevent "knocking," the alcohol being used as a substitute for benzene which has formerly been employed to some extent. The experiments are described by Hnry A. Gardner for the Bureau of Aeronautics in the forthcoming number of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

"Gasoline, even of the highest grade aviation type, is not entirely satisfactory as a motor fuel, at least for aircraft," it is stated "Detonation troubles have been serious. It is not economical because it can not be used effectively at high compression, as such compressions—say 7:1—are obtainable from a practical standpoint only when detonation can be prevented."

The use of alcohol is declared to be preferable to that of benzene because it can be produced in unlimited quantities while the supply of benzene is limited; and because it is believed that there will be less motor corrosion from its use. It is stated to be equal as an "anti-knock" to various metallic ethyl compounds recently studied which at high compression have a bad effect upon spark plugs.

One objection so far found to the alcohol is that if the alcohol-gasoline mixture is permitted to stand for over 10 hours outdoors in an uncovered container, it absorbs enough water to cause the separation of the two constituents. Tests are continuing on a large scale, several thousand gallons having been prepared for navy use.

Motor Car Men Sell Transportation

The motor car dealer of today is selling more than an automobile. Over 30 percent of the cars sold are to be used for business. These purchasers are buying transportation. If aeroplanes furnished a better and more economical method, dealers would be selling aeroplanes. Bascially, the automobile fills the need of better and cheaper transportation.

As soon as a car is sold the customer forgets what the salesroom looks like—but he always remembers the shop. The department determines just how good or poor the unit of transportation is. Keeping the car on the road is a paramount issue. Getting it out of a shop quickly and with the lowest possible cost is certainly considered by the majority of motor transportation buyers. The best car on earth is a failure, from the owner's standpoint, if it cannot be repaired right at a reasonable price.

What excuse, then, is there for a $5,000 salesroom and a shop with only $1,000 invested in tools? Is the transaction closed with the sale or does it just begin at that point and end when the car is completely discarded?

The California Automobile Trade Association does not discourage fine salesrooms, but does believe that the total investment should be on a fifty-fifty basis with the shop.

Once again! Your salesroom is soon forgotten by the owner but he always remembers the shop.

KNOWING HOW TO BREATH

Stand up, throw your shoulders back, and take fifty breaths as deep as you can. Before you are half-way through you may feel giddy or too tired to go on. If so you ought to be properly ashamed of yourselves. You do not even know how to breathe. It is quite time you learnt at your age. All those years past you have not been giving your lungs and your breathing muscles a fair chance. You have been a half-breather. Now please begin at once and give yourself breathing lessons every morning. Deep breathing will do more to make your complexion clear as young ladies, than any amount of face powder. Deep breathing will cure headaches.

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The most wonderful Car Value ever offered
Overhead Valves; Magneto Ignition; Thermo-syphon cooling; three speeds forward and one reverse-gate change; Disc type wheels, 710 x 90; Dunlop Clipper Cord Tyres, 710 x 90. Ground clearance 8½".
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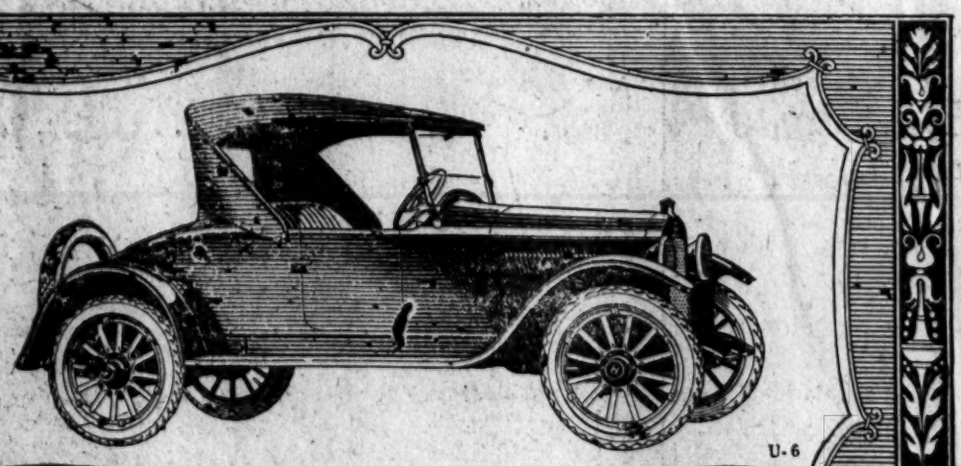

Hupmobile

A good reputation is a hard task master, but it is just such a one that the makers of the Hupmobile serve, and have served continuously for fourteen years.

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To make a tyre that satisfies the modern motorist one needs raw materials of consistently fine quality which can only be obtained by careful isolation from bulk deliveries of the highest average. The DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY grows its own rubber, weaves its own cotton, and makes its own tools and moulds. All of which helps to account for that record mileage tyre. THE DUNLOP CORD.
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PLAY WITH THE BLUE DUNLOP "MAXFLI" GOLFBALL

Friction Is Worst Enemy Of Motor Car, Lubricating Oil It's Truest Friend

Friction is the worst enemy of the motor vehicle; oil is its best ally. Practically all deterioration of a motor car is traceable to this well-known destroyer. Its evil effects are not confined to the wear of running parts, but through its agency strains that result in breakage are common. Vibration caused by the two extremes of stiffness of parts and lost motion also hastens the motor vehicle along its journey to the repair shop.

Regardless of price, oil is the cheapest item of maintenance about a motor vehicle; it represents less than one percent of the cost of operation. Good oil cannot be low priced but is always an absolute economy. Unfortunately few owners give the subject of lubrication sufficient attention. The authenticity of this statement is attested by the fact that half the money spent for repairs could be saved by using the proper oils at the proper time.

Under a powerful microscope the smoothest of metal surfaces appears as a piece of coarse sandpaper, the apparently polished surface being shown to consist of jagged peaks or teeth. If two pieces of dry metal are rubbed together under pressure, these irregularities of surface clash and break off under contact, causing what is commonly known as friction and wear. This action also creates destructive heat.

The function of oil is to form a cushion between these rough surfaces so that the protruding parts thereon cannot clash. This cushion of oil allows the surfaces to glide over each other easily with little or no wear. It carries away the heat and washes out particles of metal which are continually becoming dislodged.

Under a powerful microscope oil appears an an assembly of tiny flexible balls which roll between the metal surfaces and over each other. In good oil these globules are resilient, similar to a new tennis ball. When compressed by the load on a bearing, they resist the tendency to flatten beyond a given point, and upon passing through the bearing they spring back to their proper spherical shape. Old oil, or oil of poor quality, may be likened to worn-out or so-called dead tennis balls or soft tires which lack the power to resist pressure and when once the globules in old oil are flattened out, they remain so and are unfit for further efficient lubrication.

The secret of good lubrication is the right oil in the right place all of the time. Either too much oil or too little oil produces unsatisfactory results. Engines, transmissions and rear axles are commonly provided with level gauges or plugs to measure just the proper level. If the level is too low, adequate lubrication is impossible, and undue wear, undue heating and strain on the parts take place. The car thus loses power and gasoline consumption is excessive. If the engine oil level is too high, the surplus finds its way into the cylinders where it burns, befouling spark plugs, depositing carbon on cylinder walls, pistons, rings, valves and valve guides. This results in loss of power, overheating, knocking and eventual warping or burning of valves. Excess oil in the transmission wastes power through the necessity of its being constantly churned by the gears. If the axle is overfilled, serious consequences are apt to follow leakage of the surplus on the brakes.

Oil, like everything else, wears out. It becomes foul with carbon and thinned with gasoline which creeps past the pistons, until in time it loses its lubricating value and must be replaced with new oil. Adding new oil to old, worn-out oil is similar to adding a new dry cell battery to a series of eight or ten dead ones. It is a waste of both time and money. The oil in the crank case should be drained out and new oil substituted at least once every 1,000 miles in a passenger car and every 600 miles in a truck.

Most of the sediment will be removed by draining immediately after a run when the oil is thinned by heat and thoroughly agitated.

If it is necessary to flush out the crank case and "flushing oil" is not available it is good practice to run through and drain out of the system two quarts of fresh motor oil—the lighter the better. Generally speaking, the use of kerosene for flushing purposes cannot be recommended. Refill with the proper grade of oil for the particular engine as indicated on the chart.

To do its work effectively, an oil must be designed to meet the conditions of an engine, transmission or a rear axle exactly as the mechanical parts of a car must be engineered for the job. In an engine, in order to provide a perfect cushion between the moving parts, which operate under tremendous pressure, an oil must be tough. It must have the ability to cling to the surfaces so that it will not readily be squeezed out. It must be able to maintain its consistency so that it will flow properly in both cold weather and in hot weather, if the motor is either cool or warm. It must be able to resist the high temperatures which prevail in gasoline engine cylinders without breaking down or burning and it must be capable of forming a seal between the piston rings and cylinder, thus preventing loss of compression.

A somewhat heavier lubricant is required for transmissions and rear axles. This must be fluid enough to enter between the gear teeth and into the bearings and yet heavy enough to form a film in the ball or roller bearings and between gear teeth.

For universal joints, steering gears, steering knuckles and wheel bearings, particular lubricants must be designed to meet individual requirements.

All motor vehicle engines are not alike; some require oils of slightly different type from others in order to produce best results. One type of oil can no more satisfy the requirements of all types of engines than one style of hat can be made to satisfy the tastes of all people.

There are great variation in the speeds at which different engines operate, in the closeness with which pistons are made to fit cylinders in different makes, in the heat attained in different engines and in the sizes of bearings which are used. Besides these fundamental differences in engines a wide variety of lubricating systems are employed. In some of these systems a type of oil will produce good results which if used in others produces a costly result.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has accordingly developed a series of motor oils and greases, particularly adapted to the specific lubrication requirements, not only of the different parts of a motor vehicle but of different makes of both cars and trucks.

In the perfection of these lubricants, the Standard Oil Company of New York has made available to motorists throughout the world an experience extending over a period of 50 years, embracing not only the problems of all types of automotive apparatus but of machinery of every description on land, on water, in the air and under the sea. In producing lubricants for the requirements of millions of motor vehicles and for the operation of its own fleet of passenger cars and trucks, numbered in the thousands, a lubricating engineering staff has been developed through which the experience of motor vehicle operators has been combined with the results of laboratory research.

Access to all important sources of petroleum has enabled the Standard Oil Company of New York to produce Socony products exactly as they are planned. Elaborate tests at every stage of production and in the office laboratories insure uniformity of products while daily use in the thousands of motor vehicles of all types under the direct control of this vast organisation provides proof of their value. The experience of the Standard Oil Company of New York is not only available in carefully perfected lubricants but is at the disposal of motorists everywhere in the form of expert counsel from Socony lubrication engineers stationed in all principal cities.

These oils are now offered to the motoring public in four carefully- determined and absolutely uniform grades. They represent and are the result of a most comprehensive knowledge of the exacting requirements of motor lubrication; a long refining experience with every class of petroleum that embodies any of the requisite lubricating properties accessibility to all sources o crude oil; the most modern refining equipment; standardised processes; and scrupulous testing.

The four grades offered in Socony Motor Oils are as follows:

A Light Medium oil of intermediate body for both summer and winter use—especialy recommended for winter use in Ford cars.

A Medium oil for use in all types of motor cars and motor boat engines requiring a medium bodied oil. It retains its lubricating properties under extreme heat, reduces friction and increases power.

A Heavy oil designed for motor car engines operating at high temperature, resulting either from hard driving or overloading; for air-cooled and sleeve valve motors; and also for trucks and tractors operating under normal conditions.

An Extra Heavy oil for the heavy duty lubrication of motor car engines operated under hard driving—overloading or racing (fast driving) conditons—and for sleeve valve motors, motorcycles, heavy duty trucks and tractors.

7,000-Year-Old Settlement Dug Up In Denmark

Christiania.—The remains of a settlement estimated to be at least 7,000 years old, has been unearthed at Holmegardsmos, Denmark. Numerous flint implements, bone harpoons, arrowheads, grindstones, chisels and tooth spears were discovered.

No human bones have as yet been found, but the excavators uncovered skeletons of elk, reindeer and other animals. A layer of peat several yards thick covered the relics.

F. O. B. Factory, Pianos And Otherwise

We met the wife of a prominent motor car dealer on the street the other day and the conversation drifted around to the subject of musical instruments—pianos in particular.

She told of a "perfectly scandalous" incident relative to the sale of a new piano. After convincing her husband that a new piano was necessary to uphold the family dignity he consented to stand the expense of an $800 instrument.

Mr. and Mrs. went to the music store together and arranged satisfactory trade-in terms on the old piano. Through force of habit more than anything else, our motor car dealer friend asked:

"How much did you say that piano was?"

"Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars," the salesman replied.

"But," protested the car dealer, "you advertised it at $800."

"Oh! That's the factory price," the music salesman answered.

The motor car dealer walked out, feeling that he had been "bunked." His wife hadn't gotten over it yet when we were talking to her. The old piano is still in her living room and her husband won't go near a music store.

"I think it's an outrage," she exploded. "Just to think that their nerve in doing such a thing made Henry force me to keep that old tin pan we have. He was all ready to spend $600 besides the old piano, too!"

We agreed with her. It is an outrage that such advertising is permitted. Piano sales aren't the only ones that are lost through F. O. B. factory advertising, either!

CARE OF CLOTHES

Any garment that has got damp or wet should be hung up to dry, then, when thoroughly dry, brush off any mud with a stiff, hard brush. Garments that are merely dusty should be well shaken before being brushed.

The cupboard or wardrobe should be lined with thin cretonne, holland, or paper to render it dustproof, and bags should also be made for covering skirts, blouses, coats, etc. This care will greatly lengthen the life of your clothes. Your coat and skirt keep for outdoor wear. Change the skirt in the home. Always hang coats, both short and long ones, on shoulders or dress hangers, and if these are covered with velveteen there will be no fear of a garment slipping off the hanger. Hang bags of lavender or pot-pourri in your wardrobe, which will not only give an agreeable perfume to the garments, but keep away moths; these little pests dislike sweet scents, so collect sweet-scented geranium leaves, lemon plant leaves, lavender, rosemary, sweet briar, woodruff, rose leaves, etc., and make pot-pourri of these sweet products of the garden, adding a little crushed allspice, some cloves, and tonquin beans if available.

Look over clothes and mend at once; a stitch in time, etc., will save money.

Stockings that are wearing thin should be darned neatly before the holes actually appear.

Vests worn under the arms need a piece basted under the worn part and stitched or hemmed on. Cut out the worn part and fell the edges down neatly.

Stockings past darning should have new feet. A pair of feet can be cut from the old leg of a stocking.

For your black shoes, mix equal parts of sweet oil and ink and rub a little well in the leather with a soft rag. When taking off gloves, blow in them to make them smooth. Wear an overall in the house when possible, and certainly while doing any domestic duties this garment will thoroughly protect your dress.

COOKERY RECIPES

Delicious Savoury.—Break macaroni into short lengths, using ¼ lb. of it, and boil until tender, then drain. Make a full breakfastcupful of sauce, and heat the macaroni in it, adding pepper, salt, a suggestion of made mustard, and ¼ lb. of grated cheese. Make a neat border of the macaroni and cheese around a hot ashet, fill in the center with a tin of green peas which have been heated, and a little bit of butter and pepper added to them, also a pinch of dried mint. Dried peas may be used, being, of course, steeped overnight, and boiled for at least a couple of hours.

Macaroni and Cheese Patties.—Take 1oz. macaroni well boiled, cut very small, and add one large tablespoonful of grated cheese and the same of cream or nut butter. Season with salt, pepper, and mustard if liked. Make some short paste; roll out thin, and line patty pans. Fill with the mixture, and cover with paste. Bake a light brown. Instead of patty pans, the paste can be doubled over the mixture and fried as fritters if preferred. Butter and milk can be substituted for cream, and it is quite good without either. But in that case the macaroni should be rather moist and the cheese fresh and soft.

Rich Bath Buns: With 1lb. of flour, mix a quarter teaspoonful of salt, and rub in 6oz. of butter. Stir 1oz. of compressed yeast with a teaspoonful of sugar till liquid, and add three beaten eggs and a teacupful of fairly hot milk. Mix it with the flour, and knead to a soft dough, adding more milk if necessary. Leave it covered with a cloth in a warm place until well risen, then lightly knead in 5oz. of sugar and a tablespoonful of shredded candied peel. Drop small table-spoonfuls of the dough on to greased baking tins and sprinkle on top a little coarsely crushed loaf sugar; keep them warm, but not too near the fire, for about half an hour before baking quickly.

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A diamond-hard surface and tough core make the bearings of the

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

practically frictionless. That is one of the secrets of the easy running and the EVERLASTING GUARANTEE.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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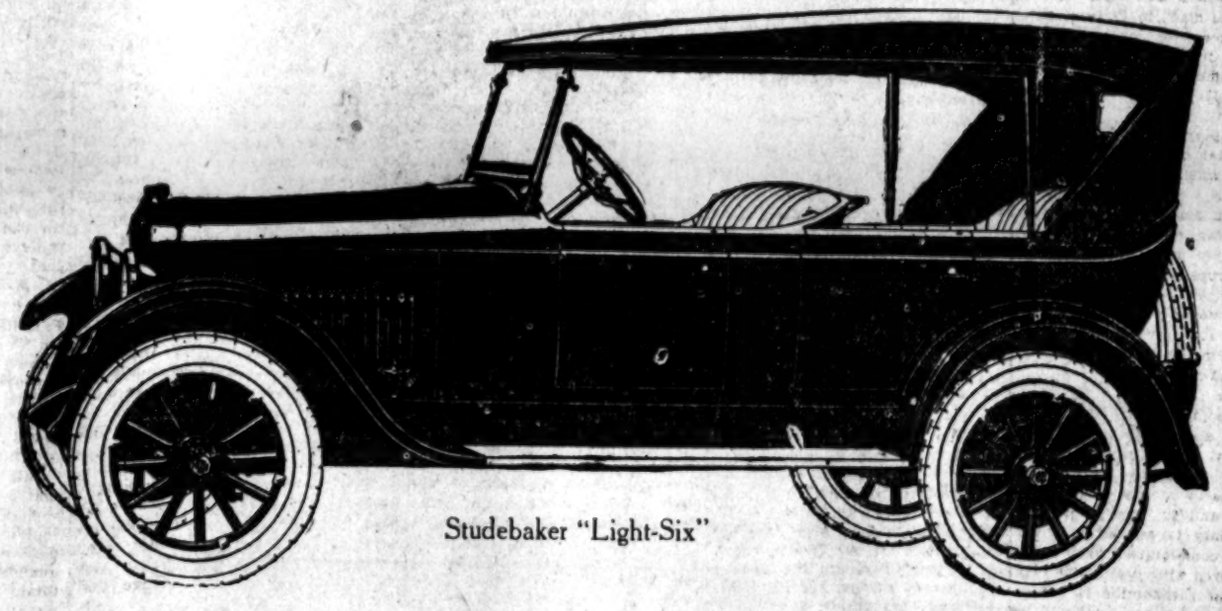
THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



Studebaker "Light-Six"

PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP

Because it betokens not only beauty and elegance, but unfailing service, smooth road-qualities and genuine satisfaction in a car, Pride of Ownership is worth having.

Every Studebaker made carries to its possessor this Pride of Ownership.

Seventy-one years' constant and consistant growth is proof of this.

Studebaker

Light, Big
and Special Sixes

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE WEST 164'-2-3

"The Irish Guards Loved To Fight"

Famous Writer Tells Eyewitness Story Of Their Heroic Fight Against Terrific Odds And Their Cheerful Meeting Of Death

Rudyard Kipling

The famous author "comes back" in his smashing tale of the World War.

In the relief it fell to the Irish to examine the body of a single German who had crept up and of a sudden peered into our front-line trench, where a grenadier promptly shot him.

He dropped on the edge of the parapet and lay "like a man praying." Since he had no rifle, it was assumed that he was a bomber, but after dark they found he was wholly unarmed.

At almost the same hour of the previous night another German came to precisely the same end in the same posture on the right flank of the line. Whether these two were deserters or scouts who would pretend to be deserters, if captured, was never settled. The trenches were full of such mysteries. Strange trades, too, were driven there.

A man, now gone to Valhalla, for he was utterly brave, did not approve of letting dead Germans lie unvisited before the lines.

He would mark the body down in the course of his day's work, thrust a stick in the parados to give him his direction and at night, or preferably when the morning fog lay heavy on the landscape, would slip across to his quarry and return with his pockets filled with loot.

Many officers had seen C——'s stick at the back of the trench. Some living may like to learn now why it was there.

Sandbags were made out of old petticoats and pajamas, and the farmers' fences supplied an indifferent sort of wire. Sandbags, wires and stakes did not arrive at the front in appreciable quantities till the spring of 1915, and telephones about the same date. There was no abundance of any of these things till late in 1915, for the country had not made any preparation for war till war began, and the price of this was the lives of men. . . .

Toward the end of the month our men had finished their trench-cleanings and brickings-up, had buried all dead that could be got at, and word went round that, if the situation on February 25 could be considered "healthy" the Prince of Wales would visit them. The Germans, perhaps on information received (for the back areas were thronged with spies), chose that day to be very active with a small gun, and as a fresh trench linking up with the French on the La Bassee road had been made and was visible against some newfallen snow, they shelled that, too. For this reason the Prince was not taken quite up to the front line, at which "he was rather annoyed." The precaution was reasonable enough. A few minutes after he had left a sector judged "comparatively safe," Second Lieutenant T. Allen was killed by a shell pitching on the parapet there.

RELIEF PROMISE AIDED MEN TO BEAR SUSPENSE

The brigade's system of forty-eight hours' relief enabled them to do more in a given time than battalions who went in for four days at a stretch, as a man could carry two days' rations on him without drawing on the fatigue parties, and the knowledge he would be relieved at the end of the time kept his edge. A Brigadier of experience could tell any section of the line held by the brigade as far as he could see it, simply from the demeanor of the working parties.

This state of things was only maintained by unbroken discipline and the gospel that if one man can keep himself comparatively clean in all that dirt and confusion every one else can. It behooved the battalion, also, to make and leave a good name among the French upon whom they were quartered, as well as with the enemy over against them. They were at that time, as for long afterward, almost unmixed Irish, and for that reason the relations between officers and men were unlike anything that existed elsewhere, even in nominally pure Irish battalions.

If there be any mystery in the training of war that specially distinguishes the brigade of guards from their fellows it is that the officers lie under discipline more exacting than that of the rank and file, and that even more than in any other branch of the service they are responsible for the comfort of their men.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN MUTUAL SYMPATHY

Forced together as they were in the stark intimacy of the trenches, that at any moment may test any soul to the uttermost; revealed to each other every other day at least, in the long and wearisome march to billets, where the companies and platoons move slowly and sideways through the communication trenches, gambling against death—if the German heavies are busy—at each step of the road, officers and men came to a mutual comprehension and affection—which in no way prevented the most direct and drastic criticism or penalties—as impossible to describe as it would be to omit, since it was the background against which their lives ran from day to day.

The Celt's national poise and manner, his gift of courtesy and sympathy, and above all the curious and incommunicable humor of his outlook in those days made it possible for him and his officers to consort together upon terms perhaps debarred to other races.

SOME IRISH ALIBIS AT COURTS-MARTIAL

When the men practiced "crime" they were thorough and inventive in the act and unequaled in the defense, as the records of some courts-martial testify. But the same spirit that prompted the large and imaginative sin and its unexpected excuse or justification (as, for example, that three sinners detected in removing a large cask of beer were but exercising their muscles in "rowing it a piece along the pave") bred a crop of forceful regimental characters. Many, very many, of these have perished and left no record save the echo of amazing or quaint sayings passed from mouth to mouth through the long years, or a blurred record of some desperately heroic deed, lightheartedly conceived and cunningly carried through to its triumphant end and dismissed with a jest.

The unpredictable incidence of death or wounds was a mystery that gave the Irish full rein for somber speculation. Half an hour's furious bombardment, with trenches blowing in by lengths at a time, would end in no more than extra fatigues for the disgusted working parties that had to repair damage. On other day of still peace, one sudden light shell might mangle every man in a bay and smear the duckboards with blood and horrors.

IRONIES OF FATE IN LIFE AND DEATH

A night patrol, pinned down by a German flare where they sprawled in the corn, and machine gunned till their listening comrades grave up all hope, would tumble back at last into their own trenches unscathed, while far back in some sheltered corner the skied bullet, falling from a mile and a half away, would send a man to his account so silently that, till the body slid off the estaminet bench, his neighbors never guessed.

The ironies and extravagances of fate were so many, so absurd and so terrible that after a while human nature ceased to take conscious account of them or clutched at the smallest trifles that could change a mind's current.

The surest anodyne and one that a prudent commanding officer took care to provide was that all hands should have plenty to do. To repair a breach or to cut a firestep was not enough.

There was a standard in these matters to be lived up to, which was insisted upon through all the days of trench warfare.

ENEMY INTERFERED LITTLE WITH REPAIRS

None knew how long the deadlock would last or when the enemy, wearied of mining, bombs and heavy artillery, might attempt a break-through. When the first line was cleaned and consolidated and finished with what was deemed then ample dugout accommodation, supporting parties behind it had to be brought up to a like level, and so on.

The enemy at that time on that line interfered very little. They rigged a searchlight on one of the brick stacks in their possession one evening, but took it down after our guns had protested. Occasionally they shelled Bethune, while trying to hit an observation balloon near the town, and sometimes they bombed with trench mortars. There were, however, days on end when nothing could stir them up, or when a few authoritative warnings from our guns would cut short a demonstration almost as it began. They were bombed for some hours to keep them out of the craters and to cover our men at work. In this work No. 4906, Private Henry, won the D. C. M. in continuing to throw bombs though twice wounded (the Irish are gifted at hurling things) till he was at last ordered off the field. The enemy replied with everything except rifle fire, and in the darkness of a rainy night "his machine guns caused some annoyance," till, after our artillery had failed to find them, the battalion trench mortars silenced them and allowed us to finish digging the new trenches and sap. . . .

PERIOD OF WAITING

It was safer to relieve by daylight than by night, as darkness brought bursts of sudden rifle and machine gun fire, dispatched at a venture from behind the five-deep line of German chevaux de frise not seventy yards away (March, 1915). Tempting openings, too, were left in the wire to invite attack, but the bait was not taken. Neuve Chapelle had been a failure, except in so far as it had shown the enemy that winter had not dulled any of our arms, and it was recognised we must continue to sit still till men and material should accumulate behind us. The documents and diaries of those weeks admit this with the unshaken cheerfulness of the race. Yet, even so, the actual and potential strength of the enemy was not realised.

Very slowly and always with the thought at the back of the mind that the deadlock might break at any moment, the army set itself, battalion by battlion, to learn the war it was waging.

The enemy celebrated the day before St. Patrick's day and the day itself, March 17, by several hours of brisk shelling of Givenchy, timed to catch the evening reliefs, but luckily without casualties. Queen Alexandra sent the battalion their shamrock; telegrams wishing them good luck were duly received from Lord Kitchener, colonel of the battalion; Brigadier-General Nugent, and a letter from Sir Charles Monro, commanding the 1st Army Corps. Father Gwynne held an open-air service in the early morning, and every man was given a hot bath at Bethune. More important still, every man who wanted it had free beer with his dinner, and in those days beer was beer, indeed. . . .

CASUALTIES PILE UP IN TRENCH WAR

It may have been no more than a coincidence that the first planes came over on the day that the Prince of Wales was paying the battalion another visit. But it was the continuous rifle fire at night that accounted for most of the casualties in the trenches and during reliefs. Second Lieutenant T. Nugent was wounded in the back of the neck on the 24th by an unaimed bullet, and almost each day had its count of casualties.

The battalion took life with philosophic calm. Food and rest are the paramount considerations of men in war. The former was certain and abundant; the latter scanty and broken. So the commanding officer made no comment when, one night going round the line, he found a man deeply asleep with his feet projecting into the fair way and, written on a paper on his chest, the legend:

Sleep is sweet; undisturbed it is divine,
So lift up your feet and do not tread on mine. . . .

SECOND YPRES BATTLE MIRACLE OF ENDURANCE

There were other preoccupations for those in command.

The second Battle of Ypres, that month's miracle of naked endurance against the long-planned and coldly thought-out horror of gas, had begun near Langemarck with the choking out of the French and Canadian troops, and had continued day after day with the sacrifice of battalions and brigades, regulars and territorials swallowed up in the low gray-yellow gas banks that threatend Ypres from Langemarck to Hill 60, or beaten to pulp by heavy explosives and the remnant riddled anew by machine guns. Once again England was making good with her best flesh and blood for the material and the training she had deliberately refused to provide while yet peace held.

The men who came out of that furnace alive say that no after-experience of all the war approached it for sheer concentrated, as well as prolonged, terror, confusion and a growing sense of hopelessness among growing agonies.

If a world, at that time unbroken to German methods, stood aghast at the limited revelations allowed by the press censorship reports, those who had seen a man, or worse, a child, dying from gas may conceive with what emotions men exposed to the new torment regarded it, what kind of reports leaked out from clearing stations and hospitals, and what work, therefore, was laid upon officers to maintain an even and unaffected temper in the battalions in waiting.

GET GAS "MASKS" OF LITTLE WORTH

The records, of course, do not mention these details, nor, indeed, do they record when gas protectors (for masks, helmets and boxes were not evolved till much later) were first issued to the troops on the Givenchy sector. But private letters of April 5, at the time the German mine in the orchard occupied their attention, remark: "We have all been issued out with an antidote to the latest German villainy . . . i.e., of asphyxiating gases. . . . What they will end by doing one can hardly imagine. The only thing is to be prepared for anything."

The first "masks" were a little more than mufflers or strips of cloth dipped in lime water. A weathercock was rigged up near headquarters dugouts, and when the wind blew from the Germans these were got ready. False alarms of gas, due to strange stenches given off by various explosives, or the appearance of a mist over the German line, were not uncommon, and on each occasion it appeared that the C. O. had to turn out, sniff and personally pass judgment on the case. The men had their instructions what to do in case of emergency, concluding with the simple order, perhaps the result of experience at Ypres, "in event of the first line being overcome, the second immediately charge through the gas and occupy the front-line trenches. . . ."

SECOND BATTALION STARTS

The 2d Battalion of the Irish Guards, raised at Warley, left England for France on August 17.

Preparations on what was then considered an overwhelming scale were under way to break the German line near Loos (August, 1915), while the French attacked seriously in the Champagne country, the idea being to arrive at the long-dreamed-battle of maneuver in the plain of the Scheldt.

Guns, gas-smoke apparatus and material had been collected during the summer lull; existing communications had been more or less improved, though the necessity for feeder railways was not at all realised; tanks were not yet created, and the proportion of machine guns to infantry was rather below actual requirements.

As compared with later years our armies were going into action with hammers and their bare hands across a breadth of densely occupied tunneled and elaborately fortified mining country where, as one writer observed, "there is twice as much below ground as there is above."

Consequently, for the third or fourth time within a twelvemonth, England was to learn at the cost of scores of thousands of casualties that modern warfare, unlike private theatricals, does not "come right at the performance" unless there have been rehearsals. . . .

TASK IS SURVEYED

On September 18, 1915, the C. O.s of all the battalions in the Guards division motored to the Bethune district, where a reconnoissance was made "from convenient observation posts" of the country between Cuinchy and Loos, that they might judge the weight of the task before them.

It was a jagged, scarred and mutilated sweep of mining villages, factories, quarries, slag dumps, pitheads, chalk pits and railway embankments—all the plant of an elaborate mechanical civilisation connected above ground and below by every means that ingenuity and labor could devise to the uses of war. The ground was trenched and tunneled with cemented and floored works of terrifying permanency that linked together fortified redoubts, observation posts, concealed batteries, rallying points and impregnable shelters for waiting reserves. So it ran along our front from Germany north of the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette, where two huge slag heaps, known as the Double Crassier, bristled with machine guns, across the bare interlude of crop land between Loos and Hulluch, where a high German redoubt crowned the slopes to the village of Haisnes, with the low and dangerous Hohenzollern redoubt south of it.

BARBED WIRE FORTS

Triple lines of barbed wire protected a system of triple trenches, concrete-faced, holding dugouts twenty feet deep, with lifts for machine guns, which could appear and disappear in emplacements of concrete over iron rails, and the observation posts were capped with steel cupolas. In the background ample railways and a multitude of roads lay ready to launch fresh troops to any point that might by any chance be forced in the face of these obstacles.

Our armies were brought up for the most part on their own feet and lay in trenches not in the least concreted; nor were our roads to the front wholly equal to the demands on them. . . .

Opinions naturally differ as to which was the least attractive period of the war for the battalion, but there was a general feeling that, setting aside the cruel wet of the salient and the complicated barren miseries of the Somme, the times after Loos round the Hohenzollern redoubt and in the Laventie sector were the worst. Men and officers had counted on getting forward to open country at last, and the return to redoubled trench work and its fatigues was no comfort to them. But the work had to be done, and the notice in the diary that they were "responsible for improving and cleaning up the trenches as far as the support battalions"—which meant as far as they could get forward—implied unbroken labor in the chalky ground varied by carrying up supplies, bombs, and small-arm ammunition to the front line. There were five bombing posts in their sector of the front with as many sapheads, all to be guarded. Most of the trenches needed deepening, and any work in the open was at the risk of a continuous stream of bullets from the Hohenzollerns' machine guns. High explosives and a few gas shells by day, aerial torpedoes by night, and sniping all round the clock, made the accompaniment to their life for the nine days that they held the line. . . .

AMMUNITION GONE

Both Grenadiers and Coldstream ran out of bombs and ammunition which the battalion sent up throughout the evening until it was reported that "all was normal again" and that the Germans had everywhere been repulsed with heavy loss (October 8, 1915). The battalion then carried up rations to the Coldstream and spent the rest of the night repairing blown-in ammunition trenches. They had had no time to speculate or ask questions, and not till long afterward did they realise that the blast of a great battle had passed over them; that the Germans had counter-attacked with picked battalions all along the line of the Cuinchy-Hulluch-Grenay salient and that their dead lay in thousands on the cut-up ground from Souchez to Hohenzollern. In modern trench warfare any attack extending beyond the range of a combatant's vision, which runs from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, according to the ground and his own personal distractions, may, for aught he can tell, be either an engagement of

(Continued on Page 8)

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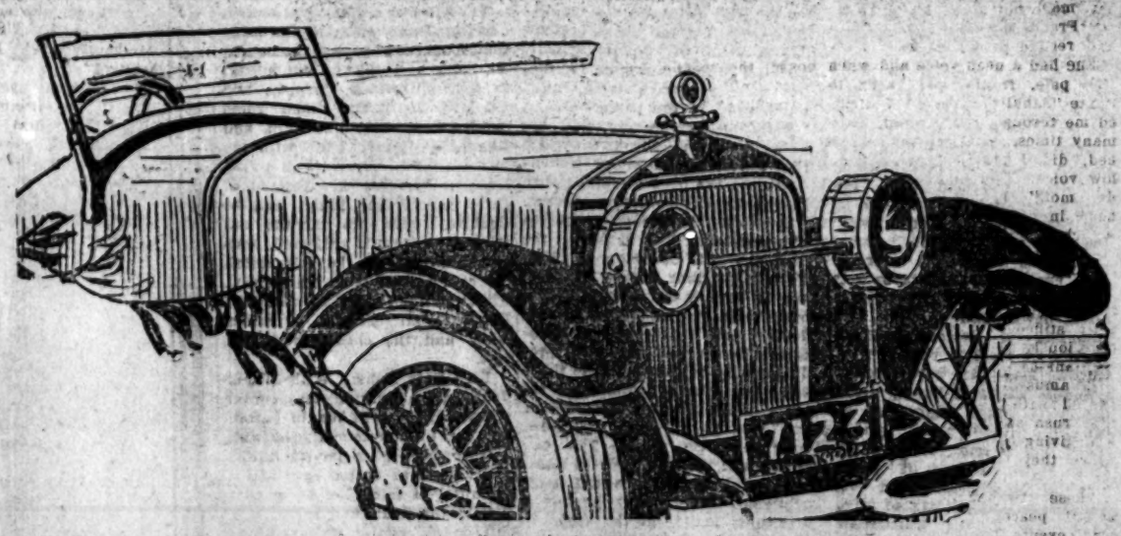

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Sarah Bernhardt—By Sarah Bernhardt

A Full Life Impetuously Lived And Spontaneously Told

BY SARAH BERNHARDT

CHAPTER I.

Even when I was a tiny child of three my mother was fond of travelling; she would go from Spain to England, from London to Paris and from there to Christiania; then she would come back, embrace me and set out again for Holland, her native country.

She used to send my nurse clothing for herself and cakes for me. To my foster father she would write: "Look after little Sarah; I shall return."

Finally my foster father died, and my poor nurse, not knowing where to find my mother and not being able to write, took me away to live with her in her dismal little home.

How I hated it! I would press my stubborn brow against the window pane and shriek with rage.

"I want to go away," I would scream. "I don't want to stay here! It is all black, black! It is ugly! I want to see my mother!" and I would burst into tears.

Poor nurse tried to comfort me but my little soul was very sad. Neglected by all those I loved best, I wasted away. I could not eat and I grew pale and became anaemic, and I should certainly have died of consumption had not my beautiful mother suddenly returned bringing happiness with her.

Ah, those joyous days! I was petted and made much of until my poor little brain could not understand why I should be loved so much now, when I had passed lonely years, cared for only by one person.

This paradise could not last forever, and as I was now 7 years old it was decided that I should go to Mme. Fressard's boarding school.

How my darling mother's instructions as to my care amused the school authorities; "Sarah's hair must never be combed until it has been well brushed—the knots hurt her too much. She must have jam one day and chocolate the next. Her face and hands must be rubbed with cold cream each night."

I remember how ironically Mme. Fressard smiled as she looked at me—spoiled little thing that I was.

I was relatively happy at boarding school and its occasional little festivities would send me into raptures.

Mlle. Stella Colas, who had just made her debut at the Theater Francaise, came sometimes and recited poetry to us.

She had a deep voice and when this pale, fragile girl began to recite "Athalie's Dream" it thrilled me through and through. How many times, seated on my child's bed, did I practice saying in a low voice: "Tremble, fille digne de mot." I used to twist my head in my shoulders, swell out my cheeks and commence:

"Tremble—trem-ble—trem-em-em—ble——"

But it always ended badly and I would begin again very quietly in a stifled voice and then unconsciously speak louder, and my companions, roused by the noise, were amused at my attempts and roared with laughter. I would then rush about to the right and left, giving them kicks and blows, which they returned with interest.

These two years of my life passed peacefully, without any other events than my terrible fits of temper, which upset the whole pension and always left me in the sickroom for two or three days. These outbursts of temper were like attacks of madness.

One day Aunt Rosine arrived suddenly to take me away altogether. My father had written giving orders as to where I was to be placed, and these orders were imperative.

The idea that I was to be ordered about, without any regard to my own wishes or inclinations, put me into an indescribable rage. I rolled about on the ground, uttering the most heart-rending cries. I yelled out all kinds of reproaches, blaming my mother, my aunts and Mme. Fressard for not finding some way to keep me with her. The struggle lasted two hours, and while I was being dressed I escaped twice into the garden and attempted to climb the trees and to throw myself into the pond.

Finally, when I was completely exhausted and subdued, I was taken off, sobbing, in my aunt's carriage.

I stayed three days at her house, as I was so feverish that my life was said to be in danger.

My father used to come to see me there. He was as "handsome as a god" and I used to look at him with pride. I did not know him well, as I saw him so rarely, but I loved him for his seductive voice and his slow, gentle gestures.

He it was who decided that I should go to a convent. How I dreaded that convent!

I would lie awake, chill with terror, picturing a cold prison far from my loved ones.

Yet when the awful day arrived and I was taken to the Grandchamps Convent I became so enraptured with the Mother Superior and the beautiful grounds that I thought myself in paradise rather than a prison. I went to sleep that first night, to dream of gardens of bright flowers and magnificent woods.

The awakening was cruel. I was not accustomed to get up so early. Daylight was scarcely visible through the opaque window panes. I grumbled as I dressed, for we were allowed only a quarter of an hour and it always took me a good half hour to comb my hair. Sister Marie, seeing that I was not ready, came toward me and snatched the comb violently out of my hand.

"Come, come," she said, "you must not dawdle like this." She then planted the comb in my mop of hair and tore out a handful of it. Pain and anger at seeing myself treated in this way threw me immediately into one of my fits of rage. I flung myself upon the unfortunate Sister and with feet, teeth, hands, elbows, head and, indeed, all my poor little body, I hit, thumped and at the same time yelled. The Sisters made the sign of the cross but did not venture to approach me. The Mother Prefect threw some holy water over me to exercise the evil spirit. Finally the Mother Superior arrived on the scene. My father had told her of my fits of wild fury, which were my only serious fault, and my state of health was quite as much responsible for them as the violence of my disposition. She approached me and, looking up, I saw such an expression of pity on her sweet face that I ceased to struggle, trembling and ashamed. She calmed me, and for her sake I resolved never to let my rage master me again!

I was very happy at the convent. I was a favorite with my school fellows and was looked upon as a little authority.

I had a passion for animals of all kinds. I used to carry about with me in small cardboard boxes adders, with which the woods were full; crickets that I found on the leaves of the tiger lilies, and lizards. The latter nearly always had their tails broken, as in order to see if they were eating I used to lift the lid of the box a little.

On seeing this the lizards rushed to the opening. I would shut the box very quickly when, crack! in a twinkling there was nearly always a tail caught. This used to grieve me for hours, and while one of the Sisters was explaining to us, by figures on the blackboard, the metric system, I was wondering, with my lizard's tail in my hand, how I could fasten it on again.

I learned nothing at the convent and I received no distinctions. My name was only once on the honor list and that was not as a studious pupil but for a courageous deed.

As a punishment for some misdeed, which I do not remember, I had been sent away for two days among the poor children. This was supposed to be a punishment and I delighted in it because I was looked upon by them as a "young lady."

During recreation I heard some heartrending shrieks and, rushing to the pool whence they came, I saw a little girl immersed in it. I jumped into the water without reflecting. There was so much mud that we both sank in it. I do not know how I managed to rescue her but I dragged her out of the water with her mouth, nose, ears and eyes all filled with mud. I was carried away with my teeth chattering, nervous and half fainting. I was very feverish afterward and the Mother Superior sat up with me. I overheard her words to the doctor:

"This child," she said, "is one of the best we have here. She will be perfect when once she has received the Holy Chrism."

This speech made such an impression on me that, from that day forth, mysticism had a great hold on me.

The most exciting event of the year was the school play, and as I was treated as quite a little personage I was given an important part. In fact, Cesar, the convent dog, and I were the principal characters.

For days before I would tremble at the very thought of my appearance on the stage and I would say to myself: "Oh, no, I could never say anything aloud!" My hands would grow cold as I thought of it.

However, as the angel Raphael I achieved a real triumph, howbeit somewhat unexpectedly.

Cesar, beloved animal, was disguised as a dreadful fish monster, and I, the angel, was to slay him, thus ridding the world of a foul menace.

Playing my part with the greatest enthusiasm I struck at Cesar, who immediately fell on his back with his four paws in the air pretending to be dead.

Quite forgetting that I was the angel Raphael I stopped down and stroked the dog affectionately.

"Ah, how well he has acted his part!" I cried, kissing him and taking one paw and then the other in my hand, while the dog, motionless, continued to be dead.

There was wild delight in the house and the audience clapped and stamped. The little bell was rung to call us to order. I stood up again and accompanied by the piano we burst into a hymn of praise to the glory of God who had just destroyed the fearful monster. After this the little green serge curtain was drawn and I was surrounded, petted and praised.

The excitement aroused in me by dramatic success was heightened as the time appointed for my baptism drew near. I grew more and more excitable. My nervous attacks were more frequent, fits of tears for no reason at all and fits of terror without any cause.

Everything seemed to take strange proportions as far as I was concerned. One day one of my little friends dropped a doll that I had lent her. I began to tremble all over, as I adored that doll, which had been given to me by my father.

"You have broken my doll's head, you naughty girl!" I exclaimed. "You have hurt my father!"

I would not eat anything afterward and in the night I woke up in a great perspiration, with haggard eyes, sobbing:

"Papa is dead! Papa is dead!"

Three days later my mother came. She asked to see me in the parlor and making me stand in front of her, she said:

"My poor little girl, I have something to tell you that will cause you great sorrow. Papa is dead."

"I know," I said, "I know." and the expression in my eyes, my mother frequently told me afterward, was such that she trembled a long time for my reason.

I was very sad now, and shortly after this an attack of pleurisy, during which I hovered for twenty-three days between life and death, convinced my mother that I should leave the convent and go to live with her in Paris.

I was now fourteen years of age, with but one desire in life—to take the veil—to live the consecrated life of a nun.

However, my lovely mother had other plans for me, and on the eve of my fifteenth birthday she summoned a family council to settle my future for me.

They all came, those solemn friends and relatives: my godfather, who looked upon me as the greatest dunce; the Duc de Morny, an old family friend, tremendously bored at the whole proceeding; my aunts, who regarded me as a stupid brat, taking up older people's time.

Even my dear mother found me quite impossible at this time and announced to the gathering that I often seemed quite idiotic! Only my governess, Mlle. de Brabender, adored me for the proud rebelliousness of my nature, my pretty face and the slenderness of my figrue.

Not a very sympathetic gathering! And yet it was here that my destiny was decided. It was the Duc de Morny who suggested it, carelessly enough: "Send her to the Conservatoire! Let her be an actress!"

That sentence came like a bomb into my life. I, the dreamy child, who in my fancy had rejected kings and princes, pearls and palaces, to take the sacred veil, I who only awaited the time when I should go back to my beloved convent; I—to become an actress! It was unthinkable!

I shuddered at the thought!

The only immediate outcome of this weighty discussion was the decision that I should be taken to the theater that night to have my first taste of the drama. This was an indication that they deemed it necessary to humor and indulge me in order to win me over to the Conservatoire idea.

Never will I forget that first drama I ever saw!

When the curtain slowly rose I thought I should have fainted with delight. I was in a trance, it was as though the curtain of my future life were being raised. Those columns—"Britannicus" was being played—were to be my palaces, the friezes above were to be my skies and those boards were to bend under my frail weight. I heard nothing of "Britannicus," for I was far, far away, at my convent.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked my godfather, when the curtain fell. I was crying, big tears rolling slowly down my cheeks, those tears that come without any sobs and without any hope of ever ceasing.

My godfather shrugged his shoulders, and getting up, left the box. Mamma, losing all patience with me, proceeded to review the house through her opera glass.

When the curtain was raised for the second piece, "Amphytrion," I made an effort to listen, for the sake of pleasing my governess. I can only remember one thing, and that is that Alcmene seemed to me to be so unhappy that I burst into loud sobs and that the whole house, very much amused, looked at our box. My mother, deeply annoyed, took me out, and Mlle. de Brabender went with us. My godfather was furious and muttered: "She ought to be shut up in a convent and left there! Good heavens, what a little idiot the child is!"

This was the debut of my artistic life!

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Scientist Now Curing Dread Brain Disease

Paresis Yielding To New Drug; Another Chapter Is Added To Great Deeds Of Medicine In Recent Years

At the convention of the New York State Medical Society, which ended some time ago, the research work of certain delegates revealed two important progressive achievements that bring a message of hope. They were that the new insulin treatment of diabetes, properly administered, has proved successful in 143 out of 150 cases, an average of 95.3 percent and that a new antipneumococcus serum, developed by the Rockefeller Institute, is curing 93 percent of the cases in which it is administered.

Then follows, closely enough to be regarded as simultaneous, announcement through the columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association, that paresis, that dread disease of the brain, has yielded to a new drug called tryparsamid. This discovery focuses particular attention because it has also proved to be efficacious in the treatment of African sleeping sickness.

African sleeping sickness is not similar to the sleeping sickness encountered in America, explains Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, but is caused by the bite of the tsetse fly and has done much to hinder economic development in Africa.

Although the promiscuous administration of either of these three cures is not yet advocated, but on the contrary is warned against, they appear to be so well authenticated as to justify hope that at last medical science is about to cope with three of the greatest scourges known to mankind.

DEATH RATE STATISTICS

Better to appraise the possible benefit of these new treatments in the order in which they have been mentioned it would be well to consider the death rate figures for three periods from 1901 to 1920 as they have been furnished to The New York Herald by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute. In the consideration of diabetes there will be found a marked increase in the death rate. In some quarters it is contended this increase is due partially to the effects of prohibition and the increased consumption of sugar resulting. The figures show in a registration area covering 82.2 percent of the population an average annual death rate in the period between 1901 and 1905 of 11.6 for every 100,000 of living population. Succeeding figures show:

Period Ending	Cities	Rural Communities	Average
1910	16	13.5	14.75
1920	19.1	13.1	16.1

The insulin treatment of diabetes is credited first to Dr. Frederick G. Banting, a young physician of Toronto, Ontario. He was present recently at the 117th annual meeting of the New York State Medical society when Dr. Elliot P. Joslin of Boston said that of 150 patients to whom he had administered insulin since last August only seven had died and only one of these, a boy, died in coma. Before Dr. Banting's discovery, he said, 60 to 70 percent of diabetes patients died in coma. Other pioneers in the use of insulin in treatment of diabetes who were present when Dr. Joslin read his paper included Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, also of Toronto; Dr. John R. Williams of Rochester, Dr. Herman O. Mosenthal of New York and Dr. William D. Alspever of Syracuse. Dr. Williams said that his experience had shown that while insulin did not arrest an infection of gangrene, in cases of an early operation the patient was greatly benefited by its use. The treatment, he added, is within the means of every one and should be had for about $2 a day.

The convention, however, went on record as holding that despite the remarkable success attending the use of the insulin treatment, the technic of its administration has not been standardized nor perfected, and hence its use among physicians should be limited or controlled.

ONE-HALF DEATH RATE

The death rate from pneumonia in all its forms for the five years ending 1910, as supplied by the Life Extension Institute from the same registration area, was in the rural communities 110 for every 100,000 of living population and in the cities 115. The extent to which science has been able to combat the wholesale ravages of this malady is indicated by the figures for the ten year period ending 1920, which shows a death rate in the cities of ninety-nine and in the rural communities of eighty.

In 1920, about the time this last set of figures was compiled, Dr. Stanley M. Rinehart, writing in the Saturday Evening Post on "Pneumonia, the Apache," said: "There are several kinds of pneumonia, but the one whose name should be capitalized is lobar pneumonia, man's deadliest enemy among the acute infectious diseases. It is responsible for more deaths than any of the others, and is taking more and more human toll each year."

The same writer, discussing modifying facts in connection with the spread of the disease, adds: "The war brought together the most advanced, the most skilled specialists among the medical men of the country. It also brought together millions of young men. Many of the soldiers, removed from their accustomed environment, were taken ill with the various infectious diseases. They had every known disease and every variation of disease. . . . Thus was pneumonia observed from every medical angle by the members of the hospital staffs and by commissions sent out by the Surgeon-General to gather facts and to correlate them. And so was forged another weapon against the monster, not yet perfected, but developed so that it has proved its beneficence in thousands of instances."

Now comes the statement of Dr. Rufus I. Cole, medical director of the Rockefeller Institute, before the State Medical Society, that after nine years' experimentation, beginning with the outbreak of the war in 1914, the anti-pneumococcus serum now being used in the treatment of lobar pneumonia is proving virtually 100 percent effective. What a prospect of relief from this scourge!

MORTALITY FIGURES

During the convention a week ago, Dr. Cole revealed for the first time that of 221 cases treated by the Rockefeller Institute since he perfected the serum there have been only twenty-four deaths, or a mortality slightly in excess of 10 percent. Six of these deaths, he added, resulted from complications arising from pneumonia before the serum could be administered. Therefore, he points out, the actual mortality in the cases under observation should be about 7½ percent.

Dr. Cole's treatment is for what is known as type I of lobar pneumonia and which constitutes about 60 percent of all cases. He pointed out also that for the general practitioner the difficulties of administering the serum are "very great" and called attention to the aid offered by the State Board of Health to physicians in private practice. One of the difficulties is that in order to make the treatment effective it is necessary that in each case the infection be determined before treatment is commenced. In most cases, however, it has proved possible to do this within a few hours after the patient has come under observation.

From Chicago comes the word that a series of experiments conducted by Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, head of the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. W. P. Lorenz, chief of the Wisconsin Psychatric Hospital, has left no room to doubt that the dread paresis yields to the proper use of the new drug, tryparsamid. This announcement, momentous to the medical profession and to victims of the malady, is supported by Dr. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, which supplied the tryparsamid used by Drs. Loevenhart and Lorenz.

This new drug is the outcome of research work by Dr. Walter A. Jacobs and Dr. Michael Heidelberger of the Rockefeller Institute in their efforts to find a compound with which to fight the disease known locally as African sleeping sickness. The trypanosomes, or irritant germs transmitted by the tsetse fly, are circulated through the blood to all parts of the body, and Drs. Jacobs and Heidelberger undertook the work of finding an agency that would kill these germs in the blood and at the same time do no injury to any of the delicate human organisms.

They experienced many discouragements, but after each noted results carefully, until finally after experimenting with sixty-three arsenic compounds they produced tryparsamid, known by the symbol A 63. The drug was synthesized in the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute late in 1915 and the first studies of its action were made by Dr. Wade H. Brown and Dr. Louise Pearse, who afterward placed at the disposal of Drs. Loevenhart and Lorenz all their experience with it.

TRY WITH ANIMALS

The first experiments were tried upon animals and when tryparsamid had proved its value Dr. Pearce went to Africa and experimented with it upon natives afflicted with sleeping sickness. Dr. Flexner is authority for the statement that it has proved perhaps the best treatment yet found for this disease. Even as long ago as 1915 it was thought that the new compound would prove of value in the treatment of paresis and quantities of it were sent to physicians experimenting along this line. From the results already achieved Dr. Flexner was sure that it would do no harm and that it might do great good. Subsequent results have proved that Dr. Flexner was right—twenty-one out of forty-five advanced cases being cured, in two of which it appeared death was inevitable.

It was in the Belgian Congo in the summer and fall of 1920 that Dr. Pearce did her most extensive work with the new drug in an effect to combat sleeping sickness. The results were reported in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, the organ of the Rockefeller Institute, and it was soon after this that the use of tryparsamid was extended to the treatment of paresis by Drs. Lorenz and Loevenhart and their associates, Drs. Bleckwenn and Hodges, whose report has just appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association. A statement issued by the Rockefeller Institute summarizing the progress of development of the drug concludes:

"The use of tryparsamid represents therefore a logical experimental development from the synthesis of the substance, though the stage of preliminary animal experimentation, and, finally, the application of the drug to the treatment of two forms of human disease, namely, African sleeping sickness and paresis.

"The usefulness of this drug is not entirely limited to these two diseases. It has already been used extensively in the treatment of trypansome infections in domestic animals and there are evidences that it is of some value in the treatment of other stages of the infection that gives rise to paresis. It is impossible to say, however, whether the results thus far constitute a cure or only a temporary arrest in the progress of the disease, with a certain amount of general improvement in the patient."

BELIEVED INCURABLE

Evidence in support of the case for the drug adduced by Drs. Loevenhart and Lorenz in their work at the University of Wisconsin seems strongest in the two cases referred to above in which death seemed inevitable. Nevertheless, this evidence, in the opinion of these practitioners and their associates, furnishes but a small part of that now available to prove the efficacy of tryparsamid. The outstanding features in the two cases mentioned were:

"A" was of the so-called explosive type that usually dies within eight weeks. When he entered the psychiatric hospital, he tried to jerk the electric fixtures from the walls and ceilings. He destroyed furniture and was so violent that it was necessary as a sedative measure to put him in hot packs. He was regarded as absolutely hopeless.

Under the tryparsamid treatment his condition subsided in three months and at the end of that time he was playing baseball with his fellow patients. He became perfectly normal in every way and returned to his family. He resumed his trade as a carpenter at which he earned $50 a week. "A" has continued in his normal state for at least two and a half years.

"B" was excitable. He talked wildly. He had a convulsion and became paralysed on one side. For several days he was in a coma that resulted from his excitement. When he recovered from that condition he had delusions that he was the possessor of great wealth. He wrote checks for $100,000. He was the proprietor of a fleet of 500,000 taxicabs and he owned all the airplanes in the world. The hospital, which he called a health resort, was his and every one there worked for him. "B" was very expansive and exalted and he did not have a care in the world. "B's" case was as hopeless as "A's." He, like "A," would probably have died within two months. After four months of tryparsamid treatment "B" returned to his normal health. He, like "A," returns at intervals for observation.

In substance the findings of Drs. Lorenz and Loevenhart as reported in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association follow:

The work began in the early part of 1919 and the cases that are now being reported have been under the personal supervision of Drs. Lorenz and Loevenhart for a period of almost three years. Every case that they are reporting as been returned to health has been seen by them within the last three months.

They treated forty-two cases of late paresis. These cases had all been committed to insane asylums by a court. Of these forty-two far advanced cases twenty-one are now out in the world working and providing for themselves and their families. Four of the advanced cases have shown improvement.

They had twelve cases of early paresis. These were also cases that had been committed to a State hospital as insane. Of these twelve seven have been restored to health and discharged. They are working and caring for their families.

There were three cases of locomotor ataxia. Two of these had, in addition, an insanity which caused their commitment to a State hospital. Of these three cases two were discharged from the hospital and are at work. There has been no further progress in their condition and many of the symptoms that they all suffer from, especially the excruciating pain and incoordination in the use of their extremities, have improved to such an extent that they are well able to take care of themselves.

In addition to those mentioned, Drs. Lorenz and Loevenhart had several non-institutional cases. Among them were fourteen cases of early paresis. These patients had not been committed as insane but in the ordinary course would have become so in a variable period of from six months to two years. Of these fourteen cases thirteen have been treated successfully. All symptoms referable to any brain disease have disappeared and all the tests of the blood and spinal fluid are practically negative.

Pay Tribute To Luther Burbank

FLORAL offerings for Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, were plentiful at the opening of the Burbank Jubilee celebration, at Santa Rosa, California. An airplane load of flowers was sent to Mr. Burbank from San Francisco.

"The Irish Guards Loved To Fight"

(Continued from Page 6)

the first class or some local brawl for the details of which he can search next week's home papers in vain.

The battalions got through the day with only six men killed, eleven wounded, and one gassed, and on the 9th, when they were busiest in the work of repairing wrecked trenches, they were informed that certain recesses which they had been cutting out in the trenches for the reception of gas cylinders would not be required and that they were to fill them in again. As a veteran of four years' experience put it, apropos of this and some other matters:

"Men take more notice, ye'll understand, of one extra fatigue, than any three fights."

CURES FOR CORNS

Amongst the minor ills of life corns must be placed, indeed a sufferer will call them greater ills while they trouble him. A good air is the main point to consider.

plan to get rid of them is to rub them gently with pumice-stone, soap and hot water. Of course, this cannot be done when they are in a state of inflammation, but when this subsides wash your feet; rub a little soap on the stone, and go over the corns gently. Repeat this two or three times a week, and it should do much for your ease.

Another plan is to buy from a chemist some gutta percha tissue. Cut it into strips and wind a piece round the corn, having first moistened it with olive oil. See that the edges of the tissue are as clean as possible, and when you come to the end of the strip, wet the edge with spirits of turpentine. Press it down, and it will stick. Also, dip a feather in turpentine and touch all the edges to make them adhere. Leave this dressing on four days, and when you remove it the corn should be quite easily got out. Be particular about the edges adhering, as the exclusion of the

Complete Works Behind Every Champion Sparking Plug

Champion Spark Plug Company has been in the forefront in the manufacturing of sparking plugs since 1910. Their product is used not only for motor cars, but for all gas power engines. Their works cover 15 acres. They employ 1,200 workmen and make every part of their sparking plug down to the smallest infinitesimal detail, producing 125,000 plugs every day except Sundays.

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THE BEST ADVICE IS NOT T HE MOST PLEASANT BUT THE MOST USEFUL

China Press Sports

ANY MAN WHO IS DEAD IN LOVE WITH HIMSELF DESERVES TO BE BURIED IN OBLIVION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1923

Gallopers Again Defeat Japanese, Score 7 To 4

The Gallopers hung another defeat on the so-called Japanese All Stars at the race track yesterday. Score this time 7 to 4.

It isn't much to the credit of the Gallopers that they grabbed this one, as the opposition was extremely loose in the field and worse than that at bat. They almost got a run in the first, but were snuffed out twice at the plate, one of the snuffs being provided by a fine throw by Posnecki.

The Gallopers started their run getting in the first session. Bills, first up, drew a pass and on first baseman's muff of a throw to catch Pepper he went to third. He and Taylor then tried the squeeze, but it didn't squeeze, the shortstopper being caught on the lines. Pepper in the meantime went to third and scored a minute later on Taylor's bunt. Scotty flew out.

That was all for Bs until the sixth, in which session Pepper got to first on an error. He stole second, took third on an overthrow at first on which he tried to score. He didn't quite make it however, the throw to the plate pinching him by an inch. Thatch then singled, scoring Taylor, but was himself squelched trying to stretch it to a three bagger.

In the seventh Farmer opened with a three base clout to right and scored on Posnecki's blow to left. Howland walked. Posnecki was out trying to steal third. Bills then cracked one over second, that sent Howland to second. Bills and Howland then tried a double steal but Howland, seeing he couldn't reach the plate, started back to third, which by that time was occupied by Bills. Once again he streaked for home, and made it, due to a dropped throw by the catcher. Pepper then got on after absorbing one in the ribs and scored, along with Bills, when Thatch busted one down the third base line. Smith ended the inning by flying to right.

The box score:

Japanese

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Najima, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Okudaira, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
Machida, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Tsutsumi, 1b	4	1	1	5	0	2
Tajiri, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Hidaka, c	3	2	2	6	2	0
Shabata, cf	4	0	1	7	0	1
Igai, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ueda, p	3	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	31	4	5	22	5	4

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Bills, ss	3	1	1	5	3	1
Pepper, rf	3	2	1	1	1	0
Taylor, 1b	3	2	1	10	0	0
Scott, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Thatch, 2b	4	0	3	2	1	0
Smith, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Farmer, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Posnecki, p	4	0	1	2	5	0
Howland, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	7	8	27	12	1

By innings										
Japanese	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Shanghai	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	x	—7

BASEBALL TODAY

The Gallopers will play another game with the Japanese All Stars this afternoon at the ball park. This will be a practice game in preparation for the important series with the Peking Marines which starts next Saturday. The Japanese team has some good players in the line up and they may lick the Gallopers yet. The game will be called at four o'clock.

JOCKEY RIDES TO VICTORY, FALLS DEAD AT FINISH

Frank Hayes, On Steeplechaser, Victim Of Heart Trouble

Frank Hayes, a steeplechase jockey, attained the ambition of his life at the Belmont Park race track when he won a race, and then he dropped dead. For four years Hayes had been working, hoping and praying for a mount on a winner. Then he got that opportunity. He rode Miss A. M. Frayling's aged bay mare, Sweet Kiss, to victory in the steeplechase event, and as his mount stepped past the judges he toppled from the saddle and died almost instantly.

Dr. John Neorhees, the track physician, saw the tragic end of the race from the Turf and Field Club's enclosure, a few feet away, but by the time he reached his side he was dead. Heart disease had snuffed out life.

Hayes was about 25 years old. His home was in Brooklyn. Four years ago he got a job with James K. Frayling, who has a small stable of jumpers at Belmont Park. Hayes took to the horses naturally and before six months had elapsed he was galloping them. Then he wanted to ride, but Frayling refused on the ground that he was too "green." That didn't discourage Hayes. He seemed to work the harder and last season he received a mount. He didn't ride badly, but he showed lack of education and Frayling told him he must wait until he learned more about the sport. Hayes waited and hoped. This spring he schooled almost all the jumpers in Frayling's barn and schooled them well. Dismounting from each he asked his employer when he was going to get a mount. "Pretty soon" was invariably the answer. Then Hays schooled Sweet Kiss and the mare worked so well for him that Frayling promised him the mount.

brought Sweet Kiss down the stretch a trifle ahead of the field the rider was keen, alert, vibrant with pulsating life. A moment later, when the cheers of the crowds rose and swelled, his body relaxed and he fell from his mount to the turf.

The story of Jockey Hayes and his one winning ride after a rigorous course of training that sapped his vitality is one of those dramas of real life that arrest the attention of a busy city occasionally and turn the thoughts of millions briefly toward the mysteries of existence. Here was a lad who was bound to rise in his trade of horsemanship at any cost. An indomitable spirit drove him on to sacrifice his health to success, and he lasted just long enough to make his dream come true. He won his race and died in the saddle.

The history of the American turf records no parallel case. The trotting turf in England, however, had a similar incident when Walter Winans, the noted horseman and pistol shot, died as he passed the wire driving one of his stable of American trotting horses. He shouted "Stop my horse!" and fell to the track. Thus perished in a moment of victory one of America's best known sportsmen, an international figure alike in the world of horsemanship and marksmanship. Born in Russia, Winans lived much of his life abroad, but was a liberal patron of American studs, paying the highest prices for thoroughbred or trotting horses.

Death Of Hayes Recalls Tragic End Of Walter Winans

That was a touching picture at Belmont Park when the good bay mare Sweet Kiss, after winning the steeplechase, stood with lowered head over the body of her fallen rider, Frank Hayes. The animal knew instinctively what the cheering throngs in the stands could not know, that the heart in the tragedy of a human life was over. As Hayes

Elgood Victor At Bisley Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—At the Bisley Rifle Meeting today, after four competitors had tied each with 97 points, Lieutenant J. Elgood, late of the Royal Flying Corps, won the shoot-off for the National Rifle Association silver medal for the highest aggregate in the second stage of the King's Prize.

Concert Tomorrow

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 5:30 o'clock:

1.—March "Nibelungen" Wagner
2.—Overture "The Mistress" Suppe
3.—Waltz "Eva" Gilbert
4.—Selection "Reminiscences of Tschaikowsky" Godfrey
5.—"Two Hungarian Dances No. 5 and 6" Brahms
6.—Selection "Trial by Jury" Sullivan.

A. de KRYGER.
Assistant Conductor.

Even some of the other prospective candidates for President of the United States are honking for Hank—to get out of the way and let someone run that can run!

* * *

All the blah filling the public press merely fulfills our inspired prophecy of some time back when we predicted it would be a rattling good campaign.

* * *

IMA HOOT NANNY

"Dancing used to be nothing but hugging set to music," said Miss Ima Hoot Nanny, who once was the best two-stepper that ever graced the Arcadia Palace of Terpsichore, "but nowadays they're rocking the boat."

* * *

The movement in Turkey to make marriage compulsory suggests a "thou shalt" that is equivalent to "thou shalt knot," according to the Washington Post. And, we might add: "Until the judge cuts the knot."

* * *

MY OLD HOME TOWN

My old home town, as of old,
nestles still
In the valley's lap down under
the hill,
And in ghostlike silence through
ev'ry street
Troop memories, sad and memories sweet.

I have just been back to the
dear old place
Where kindness abounds with
infinite grace.
The town was decked in flora of
spring,
And fairies wrote operas for birds
to sing.

My welcome was shown by the
nodding trees—
Greetings like kisses were in
ev'ry breeze—
The daffodils, pansies and roses
rare
Said with sweet breath they were
glad I was there.

And my friends, with hearts as
warm as the sun—
Those few yet left with whom
life was begun—
And the children of those now
long since dead
Made action speak loud all love
could have said.

As the River of Time speeds on
its way,
I never shall ask for a sweeter
day
Than the few just spent in my
old home town,
Where the love of friends was
my royal crown.

M. J. VERDERY.

* * *

Man is merely a freckle on the face of time—and, we assume, he's merely that because he's been trying his doggondest to get a place in the sun.

* * *

Friday afternoon we had a very narrow escape from a living death. It happened that we wanted to make ourself beautiful—since the Divine Architect hadn't done so very well—and so asked the American Club barber to give us a boncilla massage—one of those plaster of paris stickums that puckers your face into marvelous clarity. After going through the preparatory shaving the h.a.m. barber was about to daub on the wonderful mud when he discovered it was five minutes to two o'clock. Now the barber shop closes at 2 o'clock—so the barber didn't put the mud on, but told us to come back at 4 o'clock, thereby unquestionably saving us from becoming a wonderful imitation of King Tut when the bell struck two.

* * *

OCTAVE

I made you a song
To sing to the throng;
You said it was fine,
Save only a line
Too minor in tone.
Ah, had you but known
The dream in my breast,
That line were the best.

ALI SULTAN.

* * *

Pa Jongg sez that love's blind alright and he knows a lotta girls that are durn glad of it.

* * *

A lotta the opposition in the House of Commons seems to be on the presumption that the Straits base plan is more base than straight.

* * *

The only trouble with Sir Robert Ho Tung's proposal to have all the Chinese leaders hold a Round Table discussion is that some of the outfit are liable not to play square.

* * *

Folks who are sick of the squabbling in the Philippines should keep in mind that Leonard Wood is a physician and surgeon as well as a statesman. He chased the malaria skeeters out of Cuba and the Filipino brand won't bother him long.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Women used to be under, and now they're equal they want to be over."—W. L. George.

"I believe Government ownership of the railways would be a colossal blunder."—President Harding.

"It is as natural to pray as it is to breathe."—Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

"Malnutrition of the reading faculty is a serious thing."—Christofer Morely.

* * *

Shampoos advanced on the local market yesterday from $1 to Tls. 4,000.

* *

Cabbage heads showed a decrease in price of 23 percent in the United States during June according to official reports. Of course the market's flooded because this is the silly season in politics.

Now that the population of China in 436,094,953 we have that many more chances of getting the wrong number as soon as they all have telephones installed

* * *

OUR OWN BED TIME STORY: "I hear a skeeter buzzing!"

Larry

Champion Jockeys

HERE are the leading American jockeys, From left to right, they are: Turner, Fator, Thurber, Mabey, Bruner, Gilbert, Mooney and Sande, the latter last year's champion.

International Racing Club Is Under Way At Hankow

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 18.—For the promotion of China pony racing and other forms of sports and recreation, a group of local merchants, Chinese and foreign, are organising the Hankow International Recreation Club, the prospectus of which has just been issued. The capital required for this new organisation, which has its headquarters near the Hankow Y.M.C.A., is $400,000, divided into 14,400 ordinary shares of $25 each and 4,000 founders shares of $10 each.

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. A. W. J. Watt, chairman, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Mr. C. S. Wu, Vice-Chairman, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.; Mr. G. R. Henkel, of the China and Java Export Co.; Mr. M. Irie, of the Hankow Bank, Ltd.; Mr. K. C. Lee, of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.; Mr. A. Picca, a local merchant; Mr. B. I. C. Gaan, of the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient; Mr. O. Trefurt, of the Melchers China Corporation; Mr. W. S. Wei, of the Yun Chang Loong Tea Hong; Mr. Wong Che-fong, of the Sung Fang Bank, and Mr. L. S. Wu, a local merchant.

The Stewards are: Mr. E. G. Byrne, Chairman, Exchange Broker; Mr. Bailey Chu, of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.; Mr. W. Fuehr, of the Zedelius Westphal and Co.; Mr. W. H. Lovatt, Exchange Broker; Mr. F. Takashima, Exchange Broker; Mr. D. C. Tong, of the Banque Belge pour l'Etrange; Mr. J. C. Wei, of the Wing Loong Hong; L. H. T. Wei, of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.; and Mr. D. A. Wilson, of the China Import and Export Lumber Co. Mr. J. C. Wei and Mr. C. G. Danby are Joint Secretaries.

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS DRAW IN CRICKET GAME

Stevens Is High Scorer With 122, Lyon Gets 120

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20. — The match between the Gentlemen and Players at Lord's was drawn. The Gentlemen made 451 for 9 wickets and declared Stevens making 122 and Lyon 120. The Players made 228, to which Hearne contributed 60. Louden took 5 wickets for 49. The Players followed with 190 for 1 wicket, Sutcliffe with 78 and Hearne with 79 being both not out when stumps were drawn.

At Northampton Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by 10 wickets. Wright made 96 not out in Northants' second innings. The Lancastrian R. Tyldesley took 5 wickets for 55 and 7 for 45.

At Nottingham Notts beat Sussex on the 1st innings.

At Huddersfield Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 173.

At Maidstone Kent beat Somerset by 73 runs. Somerset made 195 in their 1st innings, Freeman taking 7 wickets for 37.

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	Poss. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	19	15	1	3	0	95	81	85.26
Notts	17	11	3	3	0	85	61	71.76
Surrey	16	9	2	3	2	80	51	63.75
Lancashire	17	9	0	4	4	85	53	62.35
Sussex	17	10	4	1	2	85	52	61.17
Kent	18	11	5	0	2	90	55	61.11
Hampshire	14	8	3	1	2	70	42	60.00
Middlesex	12	4	4	3	1	60	26	43.33
Gloucestershire	18	6	9	2	1	90	34	37.77
Derbyshire	14	3	4	4	3	70	23	32.85
Somerset	16	5	8	0	3	80	25	31.25
Warwickshire	16	5	8	0	3	80	25	31.25
Leicestershire	15	3	9	2	1	75	19	25.33
Worcestershire	16	2	10	1	3	80	12	15.00
Essex	16	1	10	2	3	80	9	11.25
Glamorgan	16	1	12	2	1	80	9	11.25
Northamptonshire	15	1	12	1	1	75	7	9.33

S. V. C. Orders

By Major S. A. Ransom, Commandant S.V.C.

No. 112. Tracer Bullet Demonstration. The lessons to be learned from the demonstration on the Range on Sunday afternoon July 15, were as follows:

(a) 1,000 yards. The trajectory of the bullet during its flight demonstrating the safety zones, and in what way advancing troops can be supported by covering fire; the quickness with which the range can be obtained by means of the impact of a bullet which you can see.

(b) 500 yards. By faulty words of command, fire of the Unit became concentrated on the most obvious object in the position, leaving the remainder of it unsearched by fire.

It is necessary that the whole of the enemy position is searched during the advance of the attackers.

(c) 200 yards. The same lessons as inculcated in (b) but at a closer range.

The height of the bullet above the line of sight is as follows:

Range in Yards:	200	300	400	500
	2.1	2.3	1.7	
Range in Yards:	600	700	800	900
	1.000	9.1	12.7	15.5
Range in Yards:	17.5	17.8	16.8	13.5	8.2

No. 113. Officers Leave. Lieut. R. W. Wingrove, Light Horse from July 14, 1922 to July 25, 1923.

Captain K. Otani, Japanese Company from July 20, 1923 to August 12, 1923.

Captain A. W. Studd, B. I. Reserves from August 1, 1923 to August 30, 1923.

Captain E. L. Marsh, Headquarters (M. O.) from August 6, 1923 to September 6, 1923.

White Knocks Out Mitchell In Fourt

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, July 21—Charlie White, the Chicago contender for the lightweight championship, last night knocked out Ritchie Mitchell of Milwaukee in the fourth round.

BOXERS WILL STAGE SHOW AT STADIUM FRIDAY

Nick Boyle And Toledo To Appear In Main Event

Activities at the Stadium are to be renewed Friday evening when a tournament will be put on under the supervision of the boxers themselves, the fighters having grown tired, apparently, of waiting for the management to start something.

The main go will be between Nick Boyle and Toledo. This will be a ten round match. Nick is in fine condition, and those who remember his excellent showing the last time out will be eager to see him in action again. The card, while not yet complete, is fairly promising in what it offers, and with further additions that are to be made during the week is sure to be a hummer.

The card, as so far arranged, is as follows:

MAIN EVENT

Nick Boyle of Australia, 135 lbs. vs Young Toledo of Manila, 138 lbs.—10 rounds.

SEMI-FINAL

Kid Taylor of Seattle, 135 lbs. vs "Battling" Favacho of Shanghai, 140 lbs.—6 rounds.

SPECIAL EVENT

Eddie McFarlane of Shanghai, 110 lbs. vs Kid Corlitos of Manila, 110 lbs.—4 rounds.

PRELIMINARY

"Cyclone" Walker of San Francisco, 135 lbs. vs "Batt" Kyko of Manila, 138 lbs.—4 rounds.

CURTAIN RAISER

Jimmy Fowler of Shanghai, 135 lbs. vs Eddie Hawe of Shanghai, 136 lbs.—4 rounds.

S. M. P. Reserves

ORDERS BY THE A.C.P.

(Reserves)

No. 249 Resignation. S-C 102 Malcolm is permitted to resign at his own request.

No. 250 Leave. A. W. O. 166 Edmondson is granted leave from 13-7-23 to 10-8-23.

No. 251 Louza Division. S. C. 50 Villas to be Act. W. Officer vice A. W. O. 166 Edmondson on leave.

No. 252 Unattached List. S. C. 2 Butland is transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 253 Promotion. S. C. 28 Herbert ("A" Squad, Sinza) to be Warning Officer, in charge of "C" Squad, Sinza.

No. 254 Transfers. S. Cs 135 Brook, 65 Price, 186 Silas and 187 Silas from "A" Squad, Sinza to "C" Squad, Sinza.

No. 255 Posting. S. Cs 214 Jensen, 214 Murphy and 218 Murphy to "C" Squad, Sinza.

S. Cs 217 Boland, 221 Wilson, 225 Elrod, 228 Ridgway and 219 Sullivan to "A" Squad, Sinza.

S. C. 223 Arthur to "B" Squad, Louza.

S. C. 226 Kiehuize to "B" Squad, Sinza.

S. C. 213 Tanaka to "D" Squad, Hongkew.

(signed) W. Beatty.
A. C. P. (i-c Reserve).

Paddon World's Champion Sculler

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, N. S. W., July 21.—The World's sculling Championship was won today by Paddon, the holder, who beat Hadfield by 10 lengths.

CRICKET CLUB DEFEATS S.V.C. BY 130 RUNS

Capt. Barrett Is Top Scorer With 63 Runs

GROUND HEAVY

Mansel-Smith Takes Four Wickets For Ten Runs

The match between the S.V.C. and the Cricket Club which takes place every year, was played yesterday afternoon on the S.C.C. ground, and resulted in a decisive win for the Club by 130 runs.

The Club turned out a strong team and the Volunteers were without the services of W. N. Hansell. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett was top scorer with 63 followed closely by Claxton, for the S.V.C. Bathurst, who hit a six and Baker were top scorers with 19 each. The bowling on both sides was not as good as might be expected, the batsmen being very badly knocked about.

Mansel-Smith who has recently returned to Shanghai had by far the best average in 8 overs taking 5 wickets for 10 runs.

The Club lost the toss and were put in the field in the blazing sun at 2.15. Hayward who captained the S.V.C. XI. went in first with Duckitt. He was nearly bowled in Peck's first over, being completely beaten but only succumbed to be caught by Claxton off Peck shortly afterwards. With one wicket down for 10 Evans came in and the pair carried the score to 25 before Duckitt was out to the same bowler. Evans had bad luck in being run out at 13. Bathurst joined Leach who was in. He hit out immediately and soon hit a six. After a rather sparkling innings he was bowled by Mansel-Smith for 19. Leach was bowled soon afterwards for 12.

Mansel-Smith who was putting down his fast and slows alternately and keeping a very good length kept the score down. Nicholl was caught before he scored, in turning a slow one to leg.

Baker who followed played a useful 19, partnered most of the time with Wilson who true to his usual tactics hit as far and high as possible.

Barnes was not out 0, the innings closed for 88. Claxton who was keeping wicket let past no byes, the 1 extra being a wide from Peck.

The Club followed on soon afterwards, and it was apparent that the Volunteers would have their work cut out to keep the score under the 100. Claxton and Muriel went in first and started the innings well. At 39, Muriel who had only scored 3 was caught behind the wicket by Barnes off Leach. Clifford joined Claxton and the pair put on another 34 runs. Claxton was playing his typical game, which included some fine pulls to leg and beautiful timing. He was eventually caught by Leach off Rogerson—73-2-59. Mansel-Smith followed but did not last long, then Barrett joined Clifford and commenced his innings with a brilliant 4 past cover. Clifford was caught by Wilson and Rogerson bowled Knight for 4. It was not until Bichard came in that Barrett really let himself go and he hit up his 62 in half an hour, hitting Leach for 18 in one over. Bichard who had not scored much while Barrett was in took advantage of Hayward and Evan's slows and partnered by Thompson put on 25 runs before he was bowled by Hayward for 34.

The innings closing for 213.

S. V. C.

A. W. Hayward, ct. Claxton, b. Peck	6
E. R. Duckitt, b. Peck	7
A. J. W. Evans, run out	13
D. W. Leach, b. Mansel-Smith	12
E. Bathurst, b. Mansel-Smith	19
G. D. Nicholl, ct. Mansel-Smith, b. Clifford	0
E. C. Baker, ct. Mansel-Smith, b. O'Hara	19
H. Rogerson, b. Mansel-Smith	0
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Mansel-Smith	0
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Mansel-Smith	12
E. G. Barnes, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	88

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	7.5	2	24	1
Peck	5	1	15	3

Mansel-Smith	8	3	10	5
Muller	3	0	17	0
Clifford	3	0	21	0

S. C. C.

A. A. Claxton, ct. Leach, b. Rogerson 59
H. E. Muriel, ct. Barnes, b. Leach 8
W. C. G. Clifford, ct. Wilson, b. Duckitt 26
W. Mansel-Smith, ct. Rogerson, b. Duckitt 7
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, ct. Bathurst, b. Rogerson 62
C. Knight, b. Rogerson 4
G. F. H. Bichard, b. Hayward 34
C. R. W. Thomson, b. Duckitt 5
J. J. Muller, ct. Wilson, b. Hayward 2
Dr. O'Hara, not out 4
H. C. R. Peck, b. Hayward . 0
Extras 7

Total 218

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Wilson	11	1	49	0
Rawsthorne	11	5	22	0
Leach	12	4	54	1
Rogerson	12	4	29	3
Duckitt	8	1	23	3
Evans	2	0	19	0
Hayward	3	0	15	3

BOXING CHAMPS OF PRESENT FAR CRY FROM JOHN L.

Famous Old Gladiator Was Fighter, Not Money Grabber

BY W. O. McGEEHAN

The moment one starts to compare the men and the horses of today with those of yesterday the argument starts. A short time ago I referred to the late John L. Sullivan in what evidently was considered a flippant vein by some of those who idolised the king of all the gladiators. Certainly, there was no intention on my part of referring to John L. excepting with the reverence due from one to whom the glamor of that name is immortal.

One of the first to write in regarding the article written of John L. was a high official of one of the wealthiest corporations in the United States. He had a seat close to Sullivan's corner when the king of the gladiators lost his crown.

"It is a queer thing," he writes, "that I predicted Corbett's victory and saved some thousands of dollars for friends by persuading them to lay off their bets on John L. Yet when John L. was licked I felt that the world had crashed. Like all who really knew the Old Roman, I'm frank to say that I'm a bit of a worshiper of his memory. He was one of the squarest men that ever lived."

When John L. Sullivan passed on to Valhalla or wherever it is that the gladiators go when they die he must have sat himself down at the head of the biggest table in the biggest and noisiest hall with that real air he used to wear and with the bristling moustache tips curled up truculently. He passed secure in realisation that so long as men worshiped their gladiators, there never would be another name that would draw the plaudits his had drawn. He knew that it would be eternally written in the annals of Fistiana, "Yours truly, John L. Sullivan."

Those who knew him will pass it on to those who come after and it will be a long time before a generation will be born that will dispute his right in perpetuity to the title of Champion of Champions.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE

Perhaps the reason John L. Sullivan was so well beloved was that he was an idealist, an artist in his way for art's sake alone.

While he was demonstrating the art which absorbed the interest of the late Marquis of Queensberry, John L. Sullivan gave no thought to the business side of it. He was ready to fight anybody at any time and for any amount, apparently for the pure joy of fighting.

The ring career of John L. was in queer contrast to the careers of the heavyweight champions of the commercial age. All the fighters of today are young men of thrift and business acumen. I am quite confident that if any poor or obscure boxer had gone to John L. and asked to be knocked out, John L. would have done it for nothing.

Consider John L. traveling about the country agreeing to pay a forfeit if he failed to stop any volunteer, night after night. The very thought of such reckless and unbusinesslike conduct would cause any of the modern champions to turn pale. Heavyweight championship bouts now require months of negotiations and hundreds of thousands in guaranties. As a matter of fact, the making of a heavyweight championship match is a far more complicated business than the making of an international war.

Here we have the heavyweight champion, Jack Dempsey, refusing to put on a glove until the certified checks for $300,000 are in his own private box in the safe deposit box. Here is Jess Willard, anxious, so he says, for a return match with the champion, demanding and receiving $150,000 for a bout with Luis Angel Firpo. Here is Senor Luis Angel Firpo refusing to pose for a photograph unless he is paid.

It is the age where business men accumulate and the gladiators decay. With John L. Sullivan his kingship of the gladiators was all that counted. He never was greatly interested in the royal income. That is why the royal income was dissipated early even though the regal aura never left John L. Sullivan.

NONE TO TAKE HIS PLACE

The mantle of John L. Sullivan fitted nobody else. Even James J. Corbett, with his intelligence, his sense of dramatic values and his affability, could not wear it to suit those who knew the elder monarch.

Perhaps the most awkward to don that mantle was Jess Willard. He got no thrill of being heavyweight champion, only annoyance. To be followed by the crowds made him irritable. He never could even ape the regal air of the man who first wore the mantle.

As a matter of fact, Willard never wanted to wear it for the sake of being king of the gladiators. He was a synthetic fighter, pure and simple, a big man who capitalised his bulk to win the championship for the income it would bring him. He was a staid and stolid man of family, a peasant of Fistiana, a burgeoise who could play the king because he had not the urge to be a king.

The present champion wears the mantle a little more gracefully. He likes the kingship not only for its own sake but for the money that it brings him. The cheers of the crowds please him not only because he is flattered by them but because he knows that every cheer may mean a dollar in gate receipts. Therefore, Dempsey is doubly happy, seated on the broad throne of the late John L.

Of the most formidable seekers after the mantle, Luis Angel Firpo, from all indications, wants it absolutely for its money value. Of all the heavyweights, it seems that Luis Angel is the shrewdest and the most businesslike. When Firpo wins the title—and there are many who think this fairly possible—it is not unlikely that the mantle of John L. Sullivan will go to the hock shop. Business first with Senor Firpo.

GREAT ALL-AROUND ATHLETE

"One thing they forget about John L. Sullivan," put in John E. Madden, the greatest of the horse breeders and quite as good a judge of men as of horses, "John L. Sullivan was a great all-around athlete. They always are talking of the horses and the men of today as having deteriorated. In the matter of the fighters, I think this is true.

"Look back to the days of Sullivan's prime. He was willing to meet them all, remember. Then come forward to the time when James J. Jeffries and Tom Sharkey fought for twenty-five rounds, with neither of them being hurt to any great extent. Can you imagine any fighter of the time of Sharkey and Jeffries standing up to John L. Sullivan for ten rounds with John L. in his prime and not being battered into a pulp?

"Another thing people forget is that John L. Sullivan was a good sprinter. He could run a hundred yards under eleven seconds. Can you tell me any of the latter day fighters who could do anything like that? And remember that John L. was a man of tremendous bulk.

"Then too, John L. was a great baseball player. If he had not become the champion of the fighters, he might have been the Babe Ruth of his day. No, there are no athletes of today like John L. Sullivan.

"It saddens me sometimes to feel that most people recall John L. Sullivan for what he was in his late years instead of what he was when he was the only great and glorious John L. Sullivan."

Winner Of English Derby

PAPYRUS, owned by Barnet Irish, is shown winning the world-famous English Derby at Epsom Downs, in the presence of a record breaking crowd. The horse was ridden by Jockey Steve Donoghue this being the third time this rider has piloted a winner in this classic race.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES, THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stilling, half dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

TO RESUME WORK

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 20.—The Grimsby trawler coal-trimmers who went on strike on July 14 have agreed to resume work on the employers' terms, namely, a reduction of a halfpenny a ton per man. The new rate will be stabilised for three months.

A Steel Tennis Racquet

Here is the world's finest tennis racquet. It has a *steel* frame and *steel* strings, is unaffected by damp or wet weather, lasts longer and is the cheapest racquet you can buy.

DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press.

The strings of smooth twisted steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break due to dampness. The racquet can even be played in the rain.

The Dayton Steely Racquet is made in the standard weights, has the standard wooden grip and is perfectly balanced. It grips and feels just like the finest wooden racquet.

It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame.

It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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Inventive genius helps you to shave in comfort

THE New Improved Gillette Safety Razor is a triumph of invention. Its many exclusive features combine to bring you new ease, new pleasure in shaving.

Note particularly the Fulcrum Shoulder, the Overhanging Cap, the Channeled Guard.

As you shave, the skin lies flat against the tangent of the cap and guard. The beard springs upright against the shaving edge. The blade cuts square across the hair at the very surface of the skin—each hair clipped clean through.

Your face is left smooth and clean; cool and refreshing.

You'll find the New Improved Gillette at most good stores and bazaars. It is packed with 12 doubled-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges.)

Why deny yourself such pleasant shaving another day?

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:

1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fleaure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

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Tins 50.
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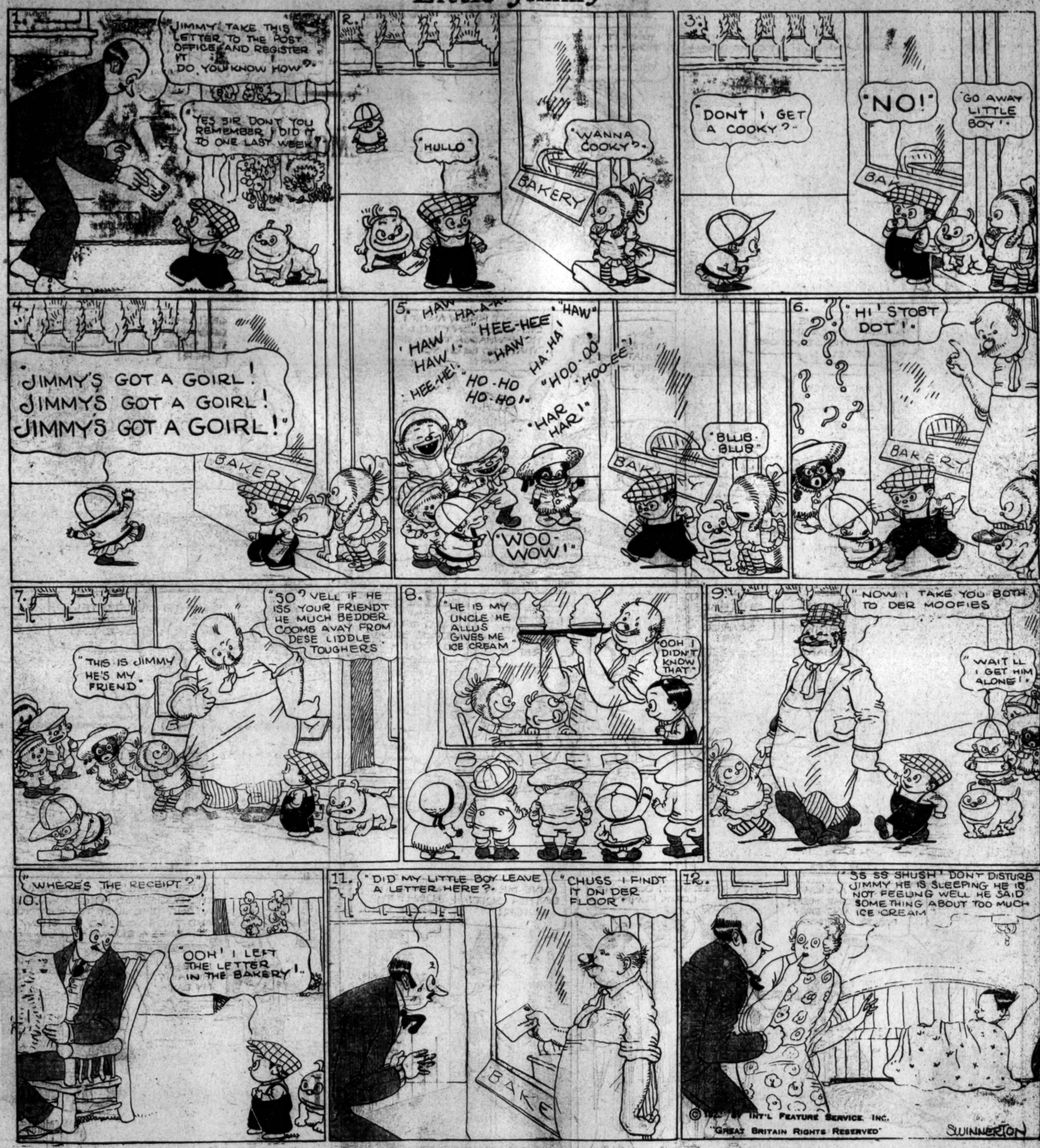

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2 — ISN'T IT RESTFUL HERE · I'M JUST CRAZY ABOUT THE SEA-SHORE · YOU HAVE TO BE CRAZY TO LIKE THIS PLACE! ·

3 — OH! HOW ARE YOU · MRS. JIGGS? I'M LOOKING FOR MY NIECES · WHY, MY DEAR DUCHESS! WON'T YOU SIT DOWN WITH US · THEY WILL PROBABLY COME THIS WAY · NOW'S ME CHANCE!

4 — BY GOLLY · MAGGIE IS RIGHT · I'M BEGINNIN' TO LIKE THE SEA-SHORE MESELF! AH! THERE'S TESSIE!

5 — SAY · MISTER · WHAT TIME IS IT? I DON'T KNOW AN' IF I DID · I WOULDN'T TELL · NOW · WHADDA THINK OF THAT? SO BE ON YOUR WAY!

6 — GEE! SHE'S DROWNIN' · I'LL SAVE HER! HELP!

7 — HA-HA! DID YOU THINK IT WAS A SHARK! OH! FRED · HOW YOU SCARED ME!

8 — ? COME ON · LET SWIM OUT AND SIT ON THE RAFT · PLEASE DON'T DO THAT AGAIN · FRED OR I'LL NEVER SPEAK TO YOU ·

9 — BAH! I'D LIKE TO TELL 'EM 'BOTH SOMETHING AN' THEN CHOKE 'EM!

10 — I FELL IN THE OCEAN · MAGGIE · YOU'RE A SIGHT · DON'T COME NEAR US · GO AND DRY YOUR CLOTHES · TEE-HEE! DON'T HE LOOK FUNNY ·

11 — GIVE ME A BATHIN' SUIT! QUICK! WHAT'S THE RUSH? THE OCEAN WILL WAIT · BATHING SUITS FOR HIRE ·

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12 — YOU'RE PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS · THE DUCHESS'S NIECES WAITED A LONG TIME JUST TO MEET YOU AND THEN YOU HAD TO SHOW UP LIKE A CLOWN · I GUESS THIS AIN'T MY DAY ·

GEO McMANUS